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SUPPLEMENT.

A Supplement sheet containing ten columns of reading matter, accompanies this number of the BRITISH COLONIST.

Farming in British Columbia.

We have often called attention to the advantages of farming in British Columbia. It is such an important subject—one that promises so much for the country, and particularly for those who may engage in farming, that we cannot but recur to it again. The town and country begin to swarm with men; most of them are inured to labor. The majority, perhaps, are better acquainted with agriculture than with any other art Yet, all profess to be bound for Cariboo. Agriculture seems never to be taken into account. Elsewhere the agricultural laborer has been so poorly paid that there seems to be a prevailing idea that agriculture can never pay as well as gold diggings. We regard this as a popular error. It is a fallacy—a perfect fallacy, so far as British Columbia is concerned. We are persuaded that by digging no deeper than six inches from the surface the farmer may realise as handsome a return in gold as the miner who delves in the creeks of Cariboo. We may find it extremely difficult to persuade those who are most competent to engage in it that such is really the case; yet it is none the less true. It is not only true that a farmer on the route from Lytton and Lillooet to William's Lake, Alexandria, the mouth of Quesnelle or Swift River, can be rewarded for his labor, but there is a positive certainty that he will be well paid in the bargain. Were there such a thing as a positive certainty that every miner who would go to Cariboo would be successful—make his pile of one, five, ten, or twenty thousand dollars, it might be useless with our present population to recommend farming. But there is no such thing as a certainty of making a fortune in gold mines any where, whether in Cariboo, Salmon River, California, or Australia. In all gold diggings there are a great many blanks and few prizes; and although we are persuaded that Cariboo is fabulously rich in gold, yet we have no idea that the majority who may go there this year can return with a fortune. We want, then, to impress upon some of our readers that there is one way in which a fortune can be made in British Columbia without breasting the snow on the Bald Hills, or packing beans and bacon on their backs from creek to creek in Cariboo. That way is simply by taking up farms on the road to Cariboo. That way is by raising hay, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, beans, pork, beef and mutton. These are the commodities that can be most easily exchanged for gold. One hundred and sixty acres of good land anywhere from Bonaparte River to the mouth of Quesnelle will, on the average, prove a far better claim than the average of claims in the mines. Such would be a claim that can be worked every year for the next century, and within the next five years make any industrious man's fortune. There is not a country under the fair face of heaven that now offers such brilliant inducements to the farmer as British Columbia. The climate is healthy and invigorating, the soil fertile and yields abundantly; and a market at starvation prices at every farmer's door. Foreign produce can never compete; or only so long as the domestic supply is inadequate to the demand. At the present moment the supply of farm produce consumed, or to be consumed this year, in the mines has to be brought from Oregon or California. It has to be carried from 500 to 1000 miles before it is landed in British Columbia, and then it traverses the country from 200 to 400 miles before it reaches the consumer; and, what is still more worthy of notice, before it can be brought into competition with those who may take up a ranch anywhere on the road to Cariboo.

If a farmer in any other country could only save the cost of transportation on produce between San Francisco or Portland and Lillooet and Lytton, he could enjoy an unequalled market. But besides the cost of freight, the farmer in the sister colony has the protection of ten per cent. duty. Over all he can get a high price for whatever he may raise, and sell it at his door. Let any one who understands farming make a calculation of what it will cost to live and grow a crop on the Cariboo road this year; then deduct the cost from the probable value of his crop, and he will be convinced that farming in British Columbia is no second class business.

Were farms taken up along the new lines of road from Lillooet and Lytton to Williams' Lake and Alexandria, every pound of hay and barley that can be raised this year would find a market. For next winter we expect to chronicle the transportation of merchandise on sleds to Alexandria and other points in the direction of the mines. The animals engaged on the route will consume all the fodder; and this time next year we anticipate chronicling such a supply of provisions in the upper country, carried there over the snow, as will render it unnecessary to move any more in that direction till the trails become perfectly good. The quantity of merchandize will no doubt be very great; for whatever the mining population may need this year, it will certainly be far greater next spring. Let every farmer then take into account the quantity of fodder required, and the amount of agricultural produce necessary for the mines, and he will discover a veritable Pactolus in the stream of immigrants running winter and summer to and from Cariboo. Let farmers also recollect that those who take up farms early on the route will have an excellent chance to add to their finances by keeping wayside inns providing "accommodation of man and beast."

Arrival of the Hermann.

ANOTHER GREAT

Federal Victory!

Island No. 10 Taken!

The steamship Hermann with 400 passengers arrived at Esquimalt at 9 o'clock A.M. Monday. She brings important news:

ST. LOUIS, April 8th—8:30 A. M.

Gen. Pope crossed the Mississippi river yesterday, captured the enemy's floating battery, carrying fourteen guns, and occupied Tiptonville.

The enemy were driven from all their works behind New Madrid, leaving behind their artillery, baggage and sick. A land battery of 12 heavy guns is taken.

Gen. Pope will attack Island No. 10 today, and hopes to get in the rear of enemy's upper batteries before night.

Island No. 10 has surrendered The enemy have abandoned the upper land batteries, and are endeavoring to escape across a swamp. Gen. Pope is endeavoring to cut them off. They abandoned everything.

Brig. Gen. Mackall and over 2,000 of the rebel forces have surrendered to Gen. Pope, and it is expected that many more will be captured to day. Immense quantities of artillery and supplies have fallen into our hands.

The enemy attacked our forces at Pittsburg, Tenn., yesterday, but was repulsed with heavy loss. No details given.

Gen. Pope has captured three generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege pieces, and several field batteries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses and provisions. Our victory is complete and overwhelming We have not lost a single man.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Andrew Johnson, military Governor of Tennessee, has caused the arrest of several prominent traitors.

CAIRO, April 7.

An engagement took place at Pittsburg, Tenn., on the 10th. The rebels were defeated and retired on Corinth.

JULESBURG, April 9—Some severe fighting has taken place in N. Mexico, between skirmishing parties.

The Merrimac was badly injured in the fight with the Monitor. She had 7 feet of water in her hold when she retired.

Gen. Halleck will shortly take the field in person.

ADDITIONAL.

ST. LOUIS, April 2—10:30 P. M.

Fort Pulaski has been invested during the past thirty days, and is hourly expected to surrender. There are five hundred rebels in the fort, and, as they have been cut off from all supplies since we surrounded them, it is presumed they have endured considerable suffering.

Gen. Sherman has held a parley with a flag of truce. He was asked to state the terms of surrender, and he replied it must be unconditional. Should the rebels not accede to these terms, fire was to be opened on the fort immediately.

Our troops have taken Thunderbolt and now occupy it. It is a town situated about five miles from Savannah. When the fort has surrendered that city must fall an easy conquest to our arms.

The utmost consternation prevails in Charleston. The people are leaving in crowds, and the city is constantly agitated with the most alarming rumors. They have heard that Burnside is approaching South Carolina from Newbern, and they are certain that Charleston will be attacked by Sherman as soon as Pulaski has fallen.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.

There was a severe skirmish near Warrensburg, Missouri, yesterday, between a company of Iowa cavalry, under Captain Thompson, and a regiment of rebels, under Col. Parker. Seven rebels were killed, many wounded, and fifty prisoners taken, among them Colonel Parker.

All Federal recruiting officers have been ordered to their regiments. The Government has troops sufficient enlisted for the purposes of the war.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 8.

CAIRO, April 6.—A special despatch to the *Republican* says quite an excitement was created this morning among knowing ones, by the arrival of a messenger from Island No. 10, bringing the news of the gunboat Carondelet taking leave of the fleet and passing by the rebel fortifications, and paying a visit to Gen. Pope's headquarters She went down about 12 o'clock on Friday evening. They covered her sides with bales of hay, and defied the whole rebel fleet of gunboats and land batteries. They fired 68 shots at her, none of them hitting.

We are not allowed to telegraph of contemplated movements at present.

The steamer J. C. Swan arrived yesterday with batteries of artillery, part of the 1st Illinois and 8th Ohio. Considerable firing was heard yesterday in the vicinity of New Madrid.

NEW MADRID, MO., April 6.

Your correspondent arrived here a few hours ago. The gunboat Carondelet, Capt Walker, arrived here safely this morning, having run the blockade of Island No. 10. The boat is not injured in the least particular. The object of the movement was as follows: Last night was very dark and stormy, and Flag Officer Foote decided to take advantage of it. He accordin ly ordered the gunboat Carondelet to be prepared for running the blockade. The portholes were closed, and all lights extinguished, and she was loaded with bales pushed to both sides. When thus prepared, the Carondelet started at 3 o'clock, drifting silently towards the Island. Intense excitement was felt for the result. The night was extremely dark, no object being visible at twenty yards, but the several lights of the enemy on the banks kept the direction of the river while passing down.

The Carondelet reached the Island head without being discovered, and would have been able to pass the entire length of the Island, had not the furnace fires necessary to generate sufficient steam become so great that the flames escaped from the smoke stacks. All was instantly wild with confusion. In the enemy's camp the long roll beat, and all the forces rushed to the batteries; every gun possible was brought to bear upon the vessel's path, and a heavy cannonading opened, hundreds of bale plunging into the river around. The Carondelet did not reply, but kept still until out of range. One or two rebel vessels, when they perceived their unwelcome visitor, hurriedly got out of the road for a distance of three miles. The Carondelet was exposed to an uninterrupted fire, yet was not hit by a single ball. She arrived here safely this morning, and was greeted with the wildest cheers.

A deserter just in says the rebels are greatly alarmed, and officers made speeches to the men, entreating to calm them. The rebel gunboats and transports below Point Pleasant, when they learned the Carondelet arrived at New Madrid, left in great haste pushing down stream.

ST. JOSEPH, April 8—P. M.

A special despatch to the Chicago *Post* from Cairo, published April 6th, says that Daniel Wright, formerly a sailor, from Oswego, arrived here to-day, having deserted from Beauregard's army a week since. He says about 45,000 troops are at Corinth, but there are no heavy guns or field works. One regiment was under arrest for disloyalty to the rebel cause. Their army is represented as in a state of insubordination, and our informant thinks they will stampede if attacked.

A despatch to the *Times* says, a telegram from the Island at 6 o'clock last evening says: Very heavy firing was heard in the direction of New Madrid, and it was thought that the Carondelet was engaged with some rebel gunboats. From one to eight heavy reports were heard per minute. Her escape from injury in running the blockade is attributed to the fact that she hugged the shore of the island so closely that it was impossible for the rebels to depress their guns sufficiently to hit her.

A despatch from Secretary Stanton, dated Washington, April 5th, was received to-day by Edward Stanley of this city, conveying the intelligence that he has been appointed Military Governor of North Carolina, and urging his immediate departure for Washington to receive instructions. Mr. Stanley accepts the important trust and will depart hence by the steamer of April 21st, to enter upon the discharge of the duty which he owes his native State, as well as the country at large—ED. BULLETIN.]

ST. LOUIS, April 8—P. M.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A special despatch to the New York *Tribune* says: Dr. Russell sails for the London *Times*, to China on Wednesday.

Soon after the publication of Montgomery Blair's letter to Gen. Fremont, in which the writer criticised somewhat freely the President, the Postmaster-General tendered his resignation; but Mr Lincoln refused to receive it, and it is said the relations between the Cabinet Minister and the President were never more kindly han at present.

A special despatch to the New York *World* says: It has been ascertained that the rebel traitors are grievously disappointed and disconcerted by the change of programme in the disposition of the army of the Potomac. They thought it was to be withdrawn from this vicinity, and had arranged a programme for a bold dash across the Potomac above Washington, and to send a force upon the capital through Maryland. Gen. Jackson's command was to lead the enterprise, which was to be supported by the forces of Smith and Johnson. It was expected that the rebel sympathizers in Maryland would raise the standard of revolt, and aid the execution of the programme by destroying railroad bridges, thus leaving Washington isolated from reinforcements of Union troops But the rebel leaders reckoned without their host, and were taken by surprise at finding General Banks within supporting distance of Gen. Shields, when an attempt was made to execute the first part of their programme.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The Fortress Monroe boat brings information from the neighborhood of Yorktown up to Saturday afternoon. Shipping Point had been taken by our troops, and also other places on the route formerly occupied by the rebels. Some skirmishing had taken place between the outposts of the enemy and our forces, in which several casualties are said to have occurred—mostly in Eastern regiments.

NEW YORK, April 7

A letter has been received in Mystic, Conn., dated Bordeaux, March 12th, which states that there was a large English steamer in that port having on board 3,000 tons of cargo, worth $1,000,000, which was about ready to sail for a market, intending to attempt to run the blockade at New Orleans.

A letter received from Hilton Head, S C., says: From North Edisto, we have stirring intelligence. The rebels have come down in considerable force, and succeeded in cutting off, the other night, nearly an entire company belonging to the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was on land as a picket at Fort Royal.

It says also that an iron-clad rebel gunboat made its appearance in the Savannah river, coming down last week, near the head of Elba Island, where it was plainly seen from on board our vessels, which lay in the mind of the river supporting the batteries. A drawing of it was made, and it is described as very much resembling the Merrimac in appearance; but it is much smaller in size, and is considered to be in every way less formidable.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.

The annual State election is progressing quietly, with every indication that the Republican and Union ticket will carry the State.

Mexico.

By way of Colima and Manzanillo, we have some most important intelligence, which reaches us from a reliable source. Our informant says that his advices from the City of Mexico, via Colima and Manzanillo, as to the proceedings of the Convention, are to the following effect:

The Allies are to make a new loan of £25,000,000 to Mexico, to enable her to pay off her old debts.

The Allies are to form a Provisional Government, to endure for five years, under their supervision.

Nobody to have a right to vote on the organization of the Provisional Government except citizens who have property of the value of $2000.

The British or French are to occupy the ports of Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco; to assist in the collection of duties; and to place garrisons wherever they may be needed or ordered by the President—who is to be elected for five years—under the Provisional Government.

PACIFIC APPEAL.—This is the title of a new weekly paper devoted to the interests of the African population of the Pacific coast. The proprietor is F. Anderson; the editor, P. A. Bell. The matter is very creditably gotten up. The agent for Victoria is Mr. Jacob Francis.

Interesting Letter from the Dalles.

DALLES, OREGON, March 25, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—I may not be pardoned for trespassing this scrawl upon your good nature; but thinking a few items from this "deluded" portion of God's domain might be of passing interest to your readers, I have concluded to pen a few hasty items.

WEATHER—CATTLE.

We are yet surrounded by winter's snow-caps, the roads only passable with snow-shoes. Stock continues to die. I think nine-tenths of all the stock east of the Cascade mountains have already perished. Mr. Wright and myself have had extraordinary luck in saving our cattle. Out of some 2000 head of cattle we have only lost about 300. I think beef will be 15 or 20 cents per pound on foot here, and scarce at that Cattle must be furnished from California.

OREGON "PLAYED OUT."

Oregon is "played out," for, sir, I do firmly believe that the *great* Salmon excitement will prove the *big bug* of all humbugs. Too much cry for so little wool."

The roads are lined with men *en route* for Salmon, trudging along through snow and mud with packs on their backs, and there is not a pound of provisions now at Salmon, neither can it reach there for some two months yet.

MEN BOUND TO SUFFER—OREGON LIKE.

Consequently men are bound to suffer, and a great majority of those now here and *en route* for Salmon are "dead broke." At least one-half or more of those I have met from California are men who were bound for Cariboo but were made to believe that they could go to the Salmon and then to the Cariboo about as quick and as cheap as they could to Cariboo direct. The result will be this: Salmon will prove a humbug—as all the excitements have proven in this forel rn country—and when the Californians discover that they have been sold, it will then be too late for them to get to Cariboo this season. The lop-ears and web-feet (*alias* Oregonians) will have drained their little cash, and here they will be in a fix, for you know, Mr. Editor, the Californians are not familiar with the custom of going barefooted and frequently in their shirt tails, which is an old custom in this country, and they don't seem to relish the diet of the Oregonians, which is salmon and potatoes for breakfast, and for supper, potatoes and salmon.

A RUSH TO CARIBOO EXPECTED.

There will be a grand rush from here to the Cariboo in about 60 days. I do firmly believe that two-thirds of those now going to Salmon will be in Cariboo before the last of August next. I have not tried to turn nr influence a single individual to go to Cariboo for we will have as many as we can provide for this season.

BRITISH COLUMBIA A PARADISE.

But, Mr. Editor, old British Columbia is *the* country, and, mark my prediction, that in less than five years she will be the richest colony of her age ever known; and every American from that country speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which the colony is governed. Many persons talk of going to the colony to find a permanent domicil.

JOHN T. JEFFREYS.

The Olympia Woman-Whipper.

Thomas Glasgow of Olympia, to whose peculiarities we alluded last week, is catching it on all sides. The *Overland Press* says he threatened it with a suit for slander, and in order that he may have a good peg on which to hang the suit, says:

"It is stated and generally believed that this gentle, affectionate, tender-hearted Glasgow has made a practice of beating a poor helpless woman—his wife—in a most shamefully inhuman manner, for the last three years; that he has shut her up in a cold room without fire and food until she was almost starved to death; that on several occasions he has knocked her down with sticks, dragged her by the hair of the head, and kicked her so that the bruises could be seen for weeks afterwards."

The ladies of Olympia are also after the brute. Forty-two married women of that town held an indignation meeting on the 29th ult., and among other resolutions said:

Resolved, as a friend of humanity, we unite in using our influence in putting down such inhuman wrongs, and in demanding the protection of a suffering sister from the hands of so *gross a tyrant*, a being in human form, but apparently more destitute of the God-given element than many coming under the head of "the brute creation."

In another resolution the ladies resolve to send Glasgow a copy of their proceedings, in order that he may be fully aware of the almost universal feeling entertained by the ladies of their town and vicinity with regard to his manhood."(!)

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.—A proposition is being considered by Capt. Millard and other, to take the Fraser River steamboats Hope and Henrietta through the cañons—a most difficult and dangerous undertaking but one which many persons are confident can be accomplished. The design is to place the Henrietta above the Little Cañon and run her from Sailor's Bar, to the foot of Chapman's Bar. Sailor's Bar is nine miles above Yale, and seven miles below Chapman's Bar. The Hope will be sent through both the Big and Little Cañons to Boston Bar, from whence she will have uninterrupted navigation to Lytton City, which is situated at the confluence of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers. There is no question in our mind (having a thorough knowledge of the localities named) that once through the cañons, the boats will prove highly remunerative to the owners; but the passage will be a most hazardous one, as dangerous falls, whirls, and rapids exist at many points, and require all the skill and ingenuity of navigators to overcome them. Still we believe that with the employment of proper appliances and the exercise of due caution, that the steamboats may be navigated safely though at a very low stage of water, and come through, the harvest reaped can not fail in proving a golden one.

Reciprocity.

We hope some of our legislators will not allow the present session to pass over without devoting some attention to a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A little more attention to the commercial and industrial interests of the country would assist materially in the development of the Island. Beyond the ordinary routine of voting money to pay officials, passing a few trifling bills, and spending a few pounds on the roads, nothing substantial and expansive has been done. It is high time that something beyond nursery legislation should be taken in hand. If we want to grow rapidly in wealth and importance we have to turn our natural advantages to account. If we desire to advance in the only path to distinction open to the colony—a maritime and commercial one—we will have to take up the question of a Reciprocity treaty with the United States at as early a date as possible. The sooner it is taken in hand the quicker the treaty will be inaugurated. If the preparatory steps be taken this session, it will in all probability require a year or so before such a treaty can be ratified. Two years hence the reciprocity between the United States and the Eastern Provinces will expire. If success should not crown our efforts before that period, by proper management it may then, when that treaty is renewed, as it most certainly will be. It is even not unlikely that the Red River Settlement, Assiniboia, will be included. The subject has already been agitated there; and in all probability the only delay in advancing it there lies in the neglect of the Colonial Office to emancipate Assiniboia from the Hudson Bay Company. Were this once done—and the way events are tending it cannot be long before it will be—that isolated community will be knocking at the doors of the United States Congress to be included in the renewed reciprocity treaty. After Assiniboia all that would be left of British North America to be included in a reciprocity would be British Columbia, Vancouver Island, and the Hudson Bay Territories. With the interest that we have at stake in this matter there should be as little delay as possible.

In fact we are not the only parties interested. It cannot be said that the advantages would be one-sided. On the contrary, reciprocity would be an equal advantage to California or Oregon with ourselves. If the San Francisco consumers can get our coal a dollar cheaper a ton, or our sawn lumber 20 per cent. less a thousand feet, or other articles at an equally reduced rate, it will require no further argument to convince them that they are interested in promoting reciprocity, and interested in a way that every one will feel it in his pocket. These commodities we can supply San Francisco cheaper than they can be had elsewhere on this coast. Consequently the demand would steadily increase. As the demand increased, so would the consumption of California or Oregon produce increase here; and the development of our country stimulate the industry of theirs. The prospective importance of British Columbia would readily induce Oregon and California to seize the opportunity to send in their produce free. They would find that there was no commercial barrier to trade; but that they enjoyed international free trade. The farmers' interests of British Columbia would not suffer; as the remoteness of the farming districts from the sea-bound is a more effectual protection than a tariff. Whilst the consumer at present would get the necessaries of life cheaper, the revenue of the colony would be raised by higher duties on luxuries, that only the wealthy would buy. Any scheme of reciprocity ought to include the whole British Territory of the Pacific—even British Siberia.

Honolulu Produce.

The effect of the Morrill tariff on Sandwich Islands produce, we observe is noted in Honolulu to the disadvantage of San Francisco; whilst the advantage of our free port and the demand here for tropical produce is fully appreciated. The S. F. *Commercial Gazette*, of March 20, quotes the following Honolulu market report:

HONOLULU, March 1, 1862.

The new American tariff will have the effect, it is believed, of changing our exports of sugar, molasses and coffee, from San Francisco to Victoria. The changes must operate to curtail our export to San Francisco of the articles subject to the high rates of duty. Still, it is believed that British Columbia will not able to take all the sugar, molasses and coffee that may be offered by us, and at much more advantageous rates than American ports.

In another part of the *Gazette* we find that further reference is made to the Sandwich Island trade, in which a tribute of praise is given to our free-port system. It says:

Our trade with the Hawaiian Islands is fully alluded to elsewhere, but we cannot forbear reference again to the fact that our imports from that quarter are greatly diminished by the free-port facilities of our neighbor at the North, who can afford to pay better prices because not burdened with onerous duties. While on this subject, we may remark that our delegates in Congress are invoking the attention of that body to a modification of the warehouse system, which operates so adversely to our foreign commerce. Senator Latham has introduced a bill extending the bonding privilege at this port to a term of years instead of months.

The coffee crop this year is estimated at 250,000 pounds, which it is expected will be doubled within two years.

MORE STEAMERS FOR CHINA.—The steamers Colombia, New World, and Paul Pry have been purchased at San Francisco by a China company.

☞ The clipper ship Golden Rule cleared from San Francisco for Port Townsend, with only thirty passengers.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

States' News to the 5th inst.

The steamship Sierra Nevada arrived at 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, with States dates to the 5th inst, and California papers to the 8th. The news though unimportant is interesting, and we present our readers with a comprehensive summary:

WASHINGTON, March 29.

In answer to the memorial of a large number of citizens of Boston, requesting the immediate trial of Gen. Stone, Secretary Stanton says that a trial by Court Martial will be had as soon as officers can be convened without detriment to the public service.

BOSTON, March 29.

Nineteen fishing vessels were lost in a gale between the 1st and 4th of February, off Gloucester, Mass.; 138 fishermen were drowned.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29th.

The steamer Suanee arrived from Newbern. Burnside has taken possession of Beaufort. No show of resistance was made by the rebels. No property was burned. Fort Macon still occupied by 500 rebels. They were entirely cut off from communication with the rebels, and must soon surrender.

ROLLA, Mo., March 29

Reliable information from the army of the southwest says the rebels number 35,000 under Van Dorn. Price retreated entirely across the Boston Mountains, and is now at Van Buren. Fort Smith is receiving supplies from Little Rock via Arka ansa river. The Texas troops are very much disheartened at the death of McCullough. The Arkansas troops feel severely the loss of McIntosh. The rebels badly need clothing, shoes and pikes. The Indians have mostly returned to the Indian nation; they were not formidable in battle, being panic struck with the effects of our artillery. Price has received a commission as major general. One regiment of Texas troops reached Van Buren on the 17th, to reinforce Van Dorn, and more were expected from Louisiana. Whole rebel reinforcements, however, will not exceed 50,000 for the next six weeks. Very little Union sentiment has been developed in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

A special despatch to the New York papers states that a division of the Potomac army is in quiet possession of Warrenton Junction, fifteen miles beyond Manassas.

The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock was burned on Friday by the rebels, in face of our reconnoissance. There was a slight skirmish, but no loss of life.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The steamer Empire City has arrived from Port Royal. The sentiment of Eastern Florida is declared loyal. Rebel deserters are numerous; many of them are willing to take up arms against the rebel tyranny. Our troops are treated cordially.

The gunboat Ottawa has been 20 miles up the St. John's river beyond Jacksonville, meeting no opposition.

Pensacola has been evacuated, including Forts McRae and Barrancas.

There is no truth in the reported capture of Yancey.

CHICAGO, April 1.

The Memphis *Appeal* says the recent reverses of the Confederate army were nerving them with faith, hope and confidence.

It also states that Van Dorn and Jeff. Thompson were concentrating a large force in Arkansas, to attack Pope at New Madrid. No damage had been done to the Island, but the Confederates had sunk two Federal gunboats. The works at Fort Pillow were completed.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in view of the scarcity of lead, suggests that the linings in tea chests be melted into bullets. The ladies of Charleston are contributing money, jewels, and silver spoons to build a gunboat to be called the "Ladies' Gunboat."

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution, that the Committee on the conduct of the war be instructed to collect evidence in regard to barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas of officers and soldiers of the United States, killed in battle there. He wanted a record for his history. Howard moved to enlarge the resolution so as to include whether the rebels enlisted Indians who committed unheard of barbarities. The resolution thus amended was adopted.

ROLLA, Mo., April 1.

Letters from the army in the Southwest say, that rebels under Van Dorn and Price were moving towards Memphis in response to Beauregard's call for help. All the rebel forces in West Tennessee were to concentrate for a great and desperate struggle.

CHICAGO, April 1.

New York despatches of to-day say the bill chartering the Central America Transit Company passed both Houses.

The New Jersey Legislature has incorporated a company which intends establishing a line of steamers between Jersey city and San Francisco with a capital of $5,000,000.

Advices have been received from Savannah, Tenn. Scouts came in who have been several miles inside the enemy's lines; all concur in estimating the rebel force at Corinth and vicinity at over 75000. They report daily arrivals from the Gulf States. Impressments were also going vigorously forward. The advance posts of the rebels were taking all they could find, willing or unwilling, and they are hurried into the ranks. Corinth deserters say the army is full of such, and they only remain through the difficulty of getting away. Meanwhile Beauregard is pushing forward every preparation for a formidable resistance. Outposts have been established at Purdy, Inca, and other points on the railroad and above Chickasaw, and six miles in front of Corinth, directly towards our advance from Pittsburgh Landing. Fort Beauregard are being erected at Corinth. Raw levies are being put in an efficient state as fast as possible. Correspondents say the great union of the people are lukewarm, but the leaders are Secessionists, which accounts for Union feeling previously published, though highly colored.

Union City, Ky., was captured by the Federals on the 29th of March.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 22d of March says: President Davis, in secret session, has advised the Confederate Congress that the prisoners of war released by the Yankee Government upon parol, should be released from their oath and allowed to take part in the struggle for independence. He urges as a reason for this infamous recklessness, the breach of faith exhibited by Mr. Lincoln in the exchange of prisoners.

Attempts are being made to raise troops by conscription. Editors and compositors are not enrolled, except for local duty.

Jeff. Thompson was concentrating a large force at Pocahontas, preparatory to an attack on the Federals at New Madrid, where Gen. Pope will be compelled to evacuate the place.

In Mississippi the planters are putting their cotton in a condition to be ready for burning.

Pillow has gone to Richmond.

40 or 50 soldiers have come into Hickman, given up their arms and desired to return to their allegiance and join the Federal army. They reported a large number of rebel troops disbanded.

Indications point to Corinth, Miss., as the place of the next great battle between the Union troops and the Confederates. That vicinity contains almost the entire Western strength of the latter. The fight will no doubt be long and desperate, with more troops engaged than were at the battle of Waterloo.

Commodore Foote is waiting for something which is tolerably certain to occur, and would seem to render the reduction of Island No. 10 comparatively easy, or compel its capitulation by a flank movement of the land forces.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

Intelligence has been received from Richmond via Baltimore, that the rebels are sending their tobacco to the interior towards Danville and Farmerville, and beyond Petersburg. It is added that private citizens have no control over the cotton and tobacco, the military having assumed charge there.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

A citizen of Cambridge, who went to Bull Run to recover the remains of a brother who was killed in that battle, gives a melancholy account of the sacrilegious robbing of the graves of our soldiers by the rebels. Twenty members of a Boston company and a Chelsea Company had been buried near each other, but every skull had been carried away, and nearly all the principal bones of the body were gone. Some of the bodies had been dug up, others were pressed out with a lever, and in some cases the bones of the arms were taken.

BALTIMORE, April 2.

Bankers and shopkeepers in Charleston, S. C., refused to take North Carolina money on the receipt of the news of the fall of Newbern.

No direct information as to the abandonment of Pensacola by the rebels has been received. It is generally believed, however, that our troops had crossed over from Santa Rosa Island, and occupied the place.

The latest advices from Norfolk leave no doubt that the Merrimac has been thoroughly repaired. The delay in her coming out is believed to be that she is waiting ammunition for her new guns. As to the loss of life on her in her engagement with the Monitor, it is now positively stated by a contraband, who was a nurse in the general hospital at Norfolk, that before his departure he helped to shroud 32 of her crew. Both Commander Buchanan and Lieut. McRea were killed. The contraband also states that it is represented that the last two shots fired by the Monitor were the only ones that seriously injured the Merrimac.

The military stationed at Norfolk from the Gulf States has been very severe on the chivalry since the defeat at Roanoke. Gov. Wise has so fallen in public opinion that he is proclaimed in Norfolk a coward and poltroon, so he has retired to his farm in Princess Anne county.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.

Gov. Sprague, with the rest of the present incumbent State officers, were reelected today without opposition.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.

Reliable information from Memphis reports Gen. Sidney Johnson as saying that the fortifications were useless, as the federals could outflank them by any position they might take. He things the only chance for the rebels is an open fight in the field. Our informant says the rebels had 50,000 troops in a line between Huntsville and Memphis, which were being daily reinforced.

The citizens of Memphis say that they would yield forthwith, if assured of their personal safety and security to property from confiscation by the Federal Government.

CAIRO, April 2.

Advices from Island No. 10, last night, states that large gangs of men and teams were at work repairing the upper battery and mounting guns, and new and extensive lines of fortifications were being erected on the main shore. Three or four large new camps have been established. They have evidently been reinforced. A new battery has also been established on the Island. Transports have been busily plying from the head and foot of the Island all day.

CHICAGO, April 3.

Woodstock, Va., April 3.—Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg this morning. When approaching this place Ashby's cavalry disputed his passage ineffectually, and his force passed through town, the rebels frequently stopping to throw shells, to which we responded with effect. Banks pursued the rebels to Edinburg, five miles beyond here. Ashby, in retreating, burned two turnpike and one railroad bridge between here and Strasburg. One man was killed on our side. Our men behaved admirably. Our skirmishers were frequently fired on by the rebel's rear guard.

CAIRO, April 3.

Intelligence has been received from Island No. 10. No injury whatever occurred to the gunboats by the tornadoes. Two transports were considerably damaged, and returned to Cairo for repairs. The rebel transports were more exposed than ours, and it is the opinion they suffered severely during the storm which prevailed on the 1st.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Major Leonardson, from New Mexico, arrived to-day, and says the rebels hold every position of value, except Forts Craig and Union. The latter, which is the most important in the West, contains $1,000,000 worth of Government stores. It is now safe beyond peradventure, and garrisoned by 1500 soldiers, has water inside the fortification, and provisions almost unlimited for a siege.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Special dispatches to the New York papers state that Mr. Secretary Stanton has issued orders forbidding all newspaper correspondents, as well as others not connected with the service, from accompanying any of the *corps d'armee* on the Potomac.

The Richmond *Examiner*, received here, states that the large owners of tobacco and cotton, before submitting to its destruction, will raise the flags of foreign governments and protest against it.

Special despatches to the New York papers announce that to-day the rebels had to burn Richmond, on the approach of the Union army.

A despatch from Augusta, Ga., March 31st, says the Charleston papers contain a despatch from New Orleans of the 29th, stating that two Federal gunboats commenced an attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, the day before. Up to dates of despatch nobody hurt.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia has passed the Senate.

WHEELING, Va., April 3.

The vote of this city to-day, was 640 majority for the new constitution; majority of 588 in favor of gradual emancipation. The interior counties, so far as heard from, give the same ratio.

ATCHISON, Kansas, April 4.

The first officer of the steamer Conestoga, who left Island No. 10 at noon of the 3d, says that a rebel transport attempted to remove cannon the previous night from the upper fort, but was shelled by some of our mortar boats and compelled to hasten down the river without having accomplished her object.

The Polar Star came up to Cairo from Hickman on the 3d, with 400 hog-heads of sugar and 650 barrels of molasses, belonging to private parties, and will be taken to St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, April 4

The following intelligence is from the special correspondent at Fortress Monroe of the Baltimore *American*: The number of rebels at Fort Pulaski was reported by deserters at 500. Two German companies had revolted and were in irons. The rebels have withdrawn all their troops from the coast and abandoned their earthworks, previous to removing their cannon to Savannah. The city of Savannah, however, is understood to be very strongly fortified, and all the approaches to it. The force there is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000.

Great despondency existed among the troops and people at Charleston.

CAIRO, April 4.

It is said that the gunboats and mortar boats will take a new position near its upper fort on Island No. 10, and open a flanking fire upon those remaining on the main land. The rebels about Island No 10 erected batteries all along the Tennessee shore to prevent the landing of Federal troops from Missouri.

The *World* says, information from a reliable source says Beauregard has been outflanked at Corinth, and compelled to fall back, and that a heavy body of troops are between him and the Mississippi.

CAIRO, April 4.

Reliable information from the Tennessee river says the gunboats Cairo, Lexington and Taylor, made a reconnoissance up the Tennessee river as far as Florence. No resistance was offered. They discovered only one deserted battery, where the one only had nine guns. The Tennessee river is now open as far as navigable for steamers.

The order prohibiting reporters accompanying the army is revoked.

It is stated that the rebel commander Totten has been assigned to the command of the Merrimac.

A large amount of property has been abandoned by the rebels at Manassas, including wagons.

NEW YORK, April 5.

A Key West correspondent of a Boston journal, under date of March 24th, says the Union fleet was represented at the head of the Passes by sloops of war Hartford and Brooklyn, and a large portion of Commander Porter's flotilla. On the evening of the 17th and morning of the 18th, heavy and continuous firing was heard upon the river, our Navy being engaged with the enemy. The gunboats and bomb shooters were inside the bar. Two were in tow of the steamer Harriet Lane, going up the Pass, and two other gunboats were engaged in towing the rest of the Mortar fleet up the Delta.

CAIRO, April 5.

During the night of the 3d, the rebels erected a new battery opposite Point Pleasant, and in the morning opened fire upon our works. After firing some time with no effect, it was silenced by our guns. No casualities reported on our side—loss of the rebels not known. The firing yesterday was more active and did good execution. In the evening one shell struck directly on their floating battery, killing 3 men, disabling it so that it floated down towards the island. The telegraph between here and New Madrid having been cut, Gen. Pope issued orders informing residents along the route that they would be held responsible for its safety; if torn down hereafter their houses and barns should be burned and themselves and families arrested and brought to camp and visited with the severest punishment.

All the officers of the recruiting service have been ordered to join their regiments.

Notice has been given to the Governors of States that no new enlistments are to be made until further orders from the War Department—the force now in the field being deemed amply sufficient to suppress the rebellion, and bring the war to a speedy termination.

[Gov. Stanford received this morning a despatch dated April 3d, from Washington, ordering all recruiting in this State to be stopped.—ED. BULLETIN.]

EUROPEAN.

The late Federal successes had caused belief among the French merchants that peaceful arrangements would shortly be made. The effect on the manufacturing districts was favorable.

The Insurgents of Syria have proclaimed Victor Emanuel's second son King of Greece. The Grecian troops had taken all the fortifications at Napoli.

President Lincoln's emancipation scheme elicited much attention in England.

The Liverpool *Post* says it will have an incalculable affect in Europe, most favorable to the Northern cause.

The London *Times* says it is the most important news since the split proposition—important not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition and the first bid made towards putting an end to the war. The North may gradually rise in office until something acceptable will have been put forth. In every point the proposal of the President gives great satisfaction. It is speculative, perhaps, of some glimpse of hope, but it is for what it may produce, not for what it actually it.

Gibraltar advices to the 4th state that the Federal vessels Tuscarora, Keansage [?] and Ino are at Algesiras. The Lieutenant of the Sumter and the ex-U. S. Consul at Cadiz, who were arrested at Tangiers, have been transferred from the Ino to the Harvest Home, bound for Boston.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 19th. The Director's report was adopted. Hopeful news are entertained of the work.

Marine statistics show that during the five months ending the 1st of January, 36 vessels laden with flour and grain from America to England were lost, the total cargoes of which exceed 700,000 bushels.

From France we have news that additional troops are being sent to Mexico. The new brigade was to have London the following week.

Advices from Rome state that the Pope had been ill the past week, his strength almost prostrated, and his audiances had been suspended.

In Austria great precautions were being taken by the Government for a movement on the Venetian frontiers. The advance posts had been doubled and garrisons augmented. Troops had also been posted along the river Po. The Emperor had gone from Venice to Vienna.

The English papers are filled with discussions of President Lincoln's emancipation message. The *Times* throws cold water on it. The *News* is more magnanimous. The *Morning Star* also approves it; the *Post* treats it as a vain scheme and laments that a Government which feels that it is engaged in a struggle which, if continued, must inevitably ruin it. The *Globe* regards it as political strategy and assumption of deep misgiving in the Washington Cabinet, touching the important question of the permit of the war beyond the limits required to establish and arrange relations with the rebel States. The *Herald* shinks both sides will regard it dishonorable to compromise.

The French Corps Legislatif adopted the whole address to the Emperor—285 to 9. The *Patrie* asserts that nothing will be done in regard to Mexico, until the arrival of Gen. Lorenco, who took out formal instructions and programme.

The Pope was again ill and very weak. All business was suspended. Garibaldi had left Turin A good understanding exists between him and Polzac, Minister of State.

A despatch from Syra says the royal troops had restored order throughout Greece.

It is asserted that after nine months' solicitation Omar Pasha has obtained permission for the Porte to attack Montenegro.

The Assessment Roll.

When caps among the crowd are thrown,—
That each one fits, he calls his own.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—When a dead-set is made against individuals and the integrity and capacity of business men publicly traduced, I feel that justice and friendship alike demand that any one in possession of facts likely to throw a different light upon statements hitherto regarded as honest, should at least disclose them; and that further reticence would be both cowardly and wicked.

In the first place, the Assessors can hardly be responsible for omissions, seeing that their clerk and the public were primarily to blame. The former made out the Rolls from the returns for better for worse, while the latter for the most part did their utmost to puzzle and frustrate him. One instance: An honorable M. P. P. called one day at the Assessors' office in a state of extreme indignation to complain of his property having been assessed in the "unknown" list, stating that his return had been filled in as required by law. To satisfy him I produced the return, and it read as follows (after the name and residence of the owner):—11 lots on Government, Gordon, and Humboldt streets, with a statement of their *aggregate* value. The gentleman would not be convinced that he had not been sufficiently explicit. I leave the matter to a discriminating public, and beg further to assure them that one-third of the returns were equally consistent.

Any one who has not read the Act, I will inform them that it contains ample provision for correction at the Assessors' Rolls, any person being permitted to complain of his own property being assessed too high, or of his neighbor's being understated or omitted.

The short time allowed for the completion of the work was one of the greatest obstacles to its correctness, and should have been considered by those who, for the gratification of personal or political malevolence, have stooped to such unworthy accusations.

I have, &c.,
THE EX-CLERK TO THE ASSESSORS

VICTORIA, April 10, 1862.

Assessment Roll.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—One of the "caps" thrown by the crowd seems to have fitted the "ex Clerk of the Assessors," and has evidently exercised a wholesome pressure on his cranium to have enabled him to throw such a flood of light on the notorious "Assessment Roll of 1861," and I have no doubt but a "discriminating public" will fully appreciate the important facts disclosed. There is another thing that the ex-Clerk deserves praise for, and that is for taking a share of the blame for the inaccuracies in the "Roll." Now here is another fact disclosed, that the ex-Clerk is an ex-Clerk doubtless from his incapacity to make out a simple copy from a simple list. Let the "discriminating public" look again and judge of the enormity of the offence with which an "Hon. M. P. P." is charged; he actually put down in his return "11 lots on Government, Gordon and Humboldt streets;" only think of it! What a cruel, dishonest heart he must have had! Mr. ex-Clerk infers that such a return was made to puzzle the Assessors, when according to "Schedule A" to the "One per Cent. Tax Act, 1860," the number of the block or lot is not required to be given, only the "admeasurements and where situated." From this the public will judge of the unwarrantable act of the M. P. P. For my own part I cannot see what particular gain it would be to any one to try and confuse or puzzle the Assessors, and if the "Hon. M. P. P." tried to do so he was to blame, whether the property was put down on the known or unknown list it matters not, as the taxes have to be paid in either case; but most decidedly the chances of getting off free are in favor of the person whose property is in the unknown list. Whether the ex-Clerk is trying to bring himself into notice for reappointment or not, I cannot tell, but I would advise him to let the Assessors rest as they now stand in the eyes of a discriminating public.

TAXPAYER.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be speedily relieved, and ultimately cured, by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should, in such cases, be assisted by numerous doses of Pills: ere many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.

These complaints of the chest zone are with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

A Man who refused to have his Leg off.

"*From the Kilrush Advertiser, June 2nd, 1860.*" BARNABY COX, Esquire, Surgeon, etc., and in the Board Room at Kilrush, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilrush, he purchased at Ennis, Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, became by the use of these celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

Gout and Rheumatism.

The essence of these diseases lie in the blood, which has, floating through each vessel, the pain-giving poison, which irritates and inflames the nerve it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty diseases. The philosophy of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

Dropsy, Swollen Legs or Ankles.

The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arise from some obstruction to the free circulation though the blood vessels or lymphatics, or depend on the inflamed state of some secreting surface. Holloway's remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be exaggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorbents and secretions, with a power that no dropsy however inveterate, can long resist. They regulate the proper flow of blood to every organ, and purify it likewise,—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious,—they thoroughly regenerate every function, yet potent as they are for good, they are powerless for evil. They do not contain mercury or any noxious substances. They act safely and certainly.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Old Ulcers.

This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail in the cure of any wound, any sore, or any ulcer,—as can be proved by innumerable testimonials from persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, and yet by perseverance in this, they have been made as sound as they were the day they were born, by this incomparable Ointment. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Piles	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Coughs	Rheumatism	Skin-diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Ringworm	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Sandflies	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Cancers	Scalds	Tumours
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Swellings	Ulcers
	Elephantiasis	Sprains	Wounds
		Throat Ailments	Yaws
		Piles	Sore Nipples

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. n13

☞ CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Sole Agents for Vancouver Island. dcl

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Jayne's Expectorant

HAS BEEN FOR THIRTY YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Do not allow your cold to take its own course. Two thirds of the victims of consumption owe their affliction to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well of itself." Do not fall into this error, but avail yourself at once of a remedy which twenty-five years experience has demonstrated is certain to procure a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucous or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration, remove all difficulty of breathing.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This wide-spread disease, which may be generally described as an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes or air vessels, spreading through every part of the lungs, is often mistaken for consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attendant cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and, if the case is not of too long standing, will certainly produce a cure.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time or maintained so universal a popularity, as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By taking two or three large doses in the early stages of the disease, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, this preparation acts as a superior sweating medicine, and subdues the inflammation at the outset.

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. There is no remedy which so effectually overcomes this disease as the Expectorant. What parent can witness the suffering of her children from this distressing complaint, without doing all in her power for their relief? What medicine so pleasant in the taste, or so certain to produce immediate benefit? Give it a trial, then, and let it prove its efficacy.

HAVE YOU CROUP?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children are subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or, in one absence of prompt relief, more fatal in its results, than Croup. Parents, therefore, should keep at hand a remedy sure and thorough. Such a remedy may be found in the Expectorant, and every careful mother will keep a supply by her.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Is a standard medicine. For twenty-five years it has been before the public, and during this period its curative powers have been testified to by all classes of people in all quarters of the world. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, mercharts and mechanics, have experienced its remedial effects, and have furnished us with their testimony, and it may be found at length in our Almanac. To their convincing certificates we would refer the doubting.

This EXPECTORANT, and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S FAMILY MEDICINES, may be had of CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria, of whom may also be obtained, gratis, *Jaynes Medical Almanac and Guide to Health*, containing, besides a variety of useful calendar, a catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure. mh15-1mdaw

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the

BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion,

and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, in the offensive, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by

DINNEFORD & CO.,
172, New Bond street, London;

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World. fp19 1yw

Just Received,

20 QR-CASKS FINEST MALT WHISKEY, 7 Years Old, from the celebrated manufactory of C. A. & W. Pott, London, and for sale by

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
Wharf street.

apl 1m

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 15, 1862.

Clinging to Power.

In politics peopleu sually associate success with party strength and a long hold of power. But in our local politics the reverse is the case. Every success of the Government is substantially a defeat. Every struggle in which the Government party becomes involved with the people leaves it weaker. Every time they proclaim a victory they shorten their term of power. This is easily accounted for. The questions that have brought the people or their representatives in contact with the government, or government people, either in or out of the Legislature, have always been questions on which the people have been nearly unanimous. The people have espoused certain common sense positions. They hane asked to be treated with common honesty. They have demanded that the law should be respected; public authority upheld; and public rights maintained inviolable. Without exacting too much, they have been willing to be content with a little. Only act honorably, uprightly, and transact public matters with a reasonable dispatch and creditable ability, and it mattered little to the people who was Governor, who filled the departments, who made the laws. But such extraordinary things have been done—such trampling on law, on justice, on constitutional rights—such disregard for the essential salt of society—honesty and capacity—has brought about a nearly unanimous sentiment adverse to the Government and Government people. Government has had recourse to unjustifiable means to keep itself above water. It has been successful only by short-sighted means. It has not attempted to win its successes with a chivalrous spirit—by sustaining its power honorably, and accepting defeat on honorable terms rather than success on dishonorable conditions. Its motto has been—"honorably if I can; dishonorably if I must." And we regret to say, from pure regard for the general prosperity of the country, that the part of the motto most acted upon has been—"dishonorably if I must."

The application of this pernicious principle has enabled Government to win successes, to sustain its tottering frame, to feebly discharge the functions of government, and still cling to power with a tenacity that has no parallell except in the moment of desperation. The public are not unobservant of the means by which the government maintains itself in power. The unscrupulousness with which success has been won, has left a clear and full conviction on the public mind of the untrustworthiness of those to whom are entrusted the reins of power. Every success strengthens the conviction. It is felt that the dignity of government is lowered; not raised. The circle of its influence is narrowed by every success. Its victories only sink it lower under the weight of popular condemnation. Thus the government circle becomes more and more circumscribed, whilst the popular voice grows stronger and strongar. The longer it clings to the remnant of power which in wields, the nearer advances the time when there will be a change. There must come a change; and that change will suddenly precipitate Governor Douglas and his administrators into an abyss of utter oblivion from which they will be unable to extricate themselves. Clinging to power right or wrong will ensure a change quicker than any other means. If government people had accepted an honorable defeat when they might, each individual member of the government from the Governor down would have stood higher to day in the opinion of a "discriminating" public than they do now. They would have been saved the unpopularity attendant on artifice, duplicity, falsehood, illegality, political dishonesty, and incapacity. But they preferred to cling to power right or wrong. They prefer it still. They will still prefar it till the overwhelming force of public opinion, aroused in every district in the Colony shall render all further chicanery perfectly futile. That period is rapidly approaching. Were the government not fully sensible of that fact, they would have dissolved the Legislature on the Assessor question, rather than have resorted to a dishonorable expedient. But the dishonorable expedient only shows in a stronger light the character of those in power. They were fairly and honorably defeated. The grounds for defeat were good there can be no doubt. The Assessors were condemned by the Assembly. They had previously been condemned by the Revisers—the Court of Revision—man whose votes, with one solitary exception, were given for government candidates—Men whose position is a guarantee that the Assessors had committed no trifling errors. The Court of Revision did not merely condemn the Assessors and roll; but they refused to revise it. They recommended that a new Assessor be appointed. They stated that it was easier to make out a new roll than revise the one submitted to them. They stated that they were afraid to lay the revised roll before the public, so faulty was it. They even went so far as to send a report to the Governor on the subject. They waited for a reply, but none came. The roll was revised. The returns of certain districts "were burned!" says one of the Assessors. Even one of the Revisers, Mr. Trutch, asserted on Wednesday in the Assembly what he had often asserted before—what was too well known to be denied—that the roll was "full of inaccuracies and glaring inconsistencies." These facts the Governor well knew; yet, in the face of these "inaccuracies and glaring inconsistencies"—fully cognizant that such things were the strongest proofs of incompetency, of the disqualification of the Assessors—he supported the self same "inaccurate and glaringly inconsistent" Assessors to assess the colony again! No justification can be urged in defence of this act. No disinterested person can do otherwise than condemn it. The property holders in town, and the small farmers in the country, not only condemn it, but they keenly feel the effects of last year's unfair assessment. But what no one else thinks of defending, Gov. Douglas defends. What involves him in a contradiction with his minister, Mr. Cary, he asserts. Mr. Cary says that the Assessors only get one per cent. on the amount. Gov. Douglas says he would have appointed a third Assessor for the town, were it not to save money. Save money for whom? He would impress the public that his object in re-appointing "inaccurate and inconsistent" Assessors, to use Mr. Trutch's words, was to save public money; whilst the real truth can only be explained by concluding that he saves money for the Assessors by dividing one per cent between two instead of three Assessors. Satisfied that he had help enough in the Assembly to lift him over the sty, he refuses point blank to change the Assessors. We ask is this the kind of Governor to meet the approbation of the public? The confirmation of his position by five or six tools in the Assembly, and a double shuffle of absentees, does not convince the solid thinking people of the country. They can only regard it as another act of desperation, to hold on to power a little longer. To outrage public sentiment a little more. No one justifies Gov. Douglas; no one can; and the non-dissolution of the Assembly proves strongly enough that such is his real conviction—his only hope of continuing for a brief period his lease of power.

Later from British Columbia.

THE ICE BLOCKADE RAISED.

Fraser River and the Lakes Open.

INTERESTING FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Monat, arrived on Saturday afternoon last from New Westminster with 10 passengers and the gratifying intelligence that the ice blockade has at last been raised, and that the Col. Moody had taken freight and passengers aboard for Hope and Yale direct. Messrs. Powers, Ballou and Browning came through from Yale to Jeffray's Bar in a canoe on Monday last. At Jeffray's they met the Col. Moody, and Capt. Irving, on hearing from these gentlemen, that the ice above was open, returned immediately to New Westminster for freight and passengers. The Moody was to have left for upriver on Saturday morning last. On the receipt of the glad tidings at New Westminster, our enterprising cotemporary, the *British Columbian* issued an extra edition, from which we take the following extract:

"We are indebted to Mr. Ballou for an extract from a letter addressed to James Black at Hope, dated Napierville, April 4th, 1862, from which we learn that the weather has been beautiful for several weeks, grass growing finely, and no snow for 20 days. Packers are waiting for goods at Lillooet and Lytton. Fifteen or twenty mules and thirty head of cattle, died at Bates' Ranch. No other stock of any note has died this winter. From eight to nine hundred head wintered at this ranch. Messrs. Thomas & Walker are said to have lost all their stock."

The following letters from reliable parties, with regard to the condition of the Harrison Lillooet Route, reached us per express. Full reliance may be placed in these reports:

PORT DOUGLAS, 10th April, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The steamer on Anderson Lake crossed over without difficulty on the 2d April. A subscription of $300 was raised at Lillooet and Seaton Lake was cut open by about 40 men, and the steamer Champion is crossing every day. Lillooet Lakes are both clear of ice, and the steamer crossed over yesterday with 54 passengers and freight.

The Express came down yesterday and reports that flour was 28 cts. at Lillooet but coming down, as the lakes being open the prices will have to weaken.

Louis Cardia, the person committed for murder at Chilacotan, escaped from Lillooet jail, and was recaptured on the Bonaparte, but escaped again from McLane's ranch.

Your ob't. servt.
LILLOOET.

The stage is advertised to leave Douglas on Monday next, and leaves every morning after regularly.

DOUGLAS, April 10, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The Douglas route is open. The steamer Marzelle, on Lillooet Lake, made her first trip yesterday through to Pembertion. Ice all clear on the other lakes.

In haste,
LOOP.

PORT DOUGLAS, April 10, 1862.

W. T. BALLOU, Esq.:—You will please forward the following facts for publication to the BRITISH COLONIST:—That the steamer Lady of the Lake had crossed over Anderson Lake, on the 2d ult., without difficulty. At Lillooet a subscription was raised of $200, and the ice was cut through by about 40 men, and the steamer is now running. Lillooet Lakes are both clear of ice, and the steamer Marzella crossed over with passengers and freight yesterday, 9th April. The first freight wagon left to-day.

Your obdt. serv't,
J. B.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

By this arrival we have received a letter from "J. B." an occasional correspondent from the Forks of Quesnelle who writes, under date of January 30th the following items:

The winter so far has passed pleasantly enough. Up to the last week in December there was but little cold weather, but from that time to the present the cold has been intense. Things begin to look business like here.

The miners are preparing to leave for their claims. On the 14th of this month five hand-sleighs left here for Williams Creek; each sleigh had on it about 200 or 300 lbs. of grub, etc., and only one man to haul it. The miners are using sleighs on which to haul their provisions to their claims pretty extensively now. It costs about one half what an Indian would charge for packing on his back.

Dogs are very valuable animals here; they work them in sledges. One dog hauls from 250 to 300 pounds, and travel about 20 miles each day. Trains of dogs next winter will make fortunes for their owners by hauling provisions over the snow.

There are a good many men on the North and South Forks of the Quesnelle getting ready to work, and in two weeks more I expect to see them all in working order. There are good diggings on both Forks of the Quesnelle. The miners are buying provisions here daily.

Christmas and New Years passed off quietly. No quarreling or rouble of any kind.

In a short time you will hear of some very rich discoveries. Go around among the boys and almost every one of them has got a new creek to prospect, and they leave every day for that purpose.

Adler & Barry's bridge over the South Fork has been undergoing great improvement for the spring travel. They have apparently saved no expense in making it substantial. It is now almost complete, and I must say that it makes a very fine appearance, and will prove of great benefit to the traveling public.

Through a letter received by Mr. W. H. Woodcock, from the Forks of Quesnelle, we learn that Dr. Walker, an elederly man, was found dead in his cabin recently. The cause of death was not stated. Mining, it was expected, would commence on the north Fork of the Quesnelle about April 1st.

Letter from New Westminster.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 8th, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—My belief is that Fraser River to Hope will not be navigable till the 25th of this month, which is about the time the river will commence rising. The ice blockade will then be raised, and steamers will resume their regular trips. As the river is now, steamers can go up as far as the 20-mile ranch, which is 20 miles below Hope and 12 miles above Harrison River. They have commenced running their wagons on the Douglas Portage.

Mr. Golding, of the Lillooet Lake steamers, writes me that he has made a through trip to Port Pemberton, and will commence his regular trips on Monday, the 7th day of April.

There seems to be a misunderstanding with steamboat owners—the opposition steamer Flying Dutchman and Union are carrying passengers from New Westminster to Douglas at $1, and freight at $6 per ton; horses and mules at $2 50 per head. The owners of the steamers Hope and Henrietta thought the above rates exorbitant, and take passengers at 50 cents, horses and mules free, and (to cap all), the steamer Col. Moody, gives meals and passage free! Go in! who would not like to own steamboat stock? J. McG.

P. S.—It is said the steamers Flying Dutchman and Union have combined for six months at the above rates.

Steamers from Panama to British Columbia.

The following is the copy of a circular, dated 30th January, 1862, we received by last mail from England. It was circulated amongst capitalists in London and Liverpool, who appear now to be taking a warm interest in these colonies:

"Having had a preliminary meeting to take into consideration a project having for its object the establishment of a line of steamers from Panama to British Columbia, thus making a direct communication between that colony and the mother country. I have now to solicit your attendance at a general meeting which will be held at the Clarendon Rooms, on the 12th prox., at 2 o'clock, when full particulars will be entered into as to the prospects of such a company. A scientific man from Vancouver Island will be present who will give much valuable information."

OREGON.—We have copies of the Portland *Times* and *Advertiser* to the 3d inst, containing late news from Salmon River to March 9th. The bodies of three persons, supposed to be white men, have been found near the head of Sawyer's Canon, on Camas Prarie, badly decayed, or nearly all the flesh eaten off their bodies by wolves..... A few severe cases of scurvy have occurred at the mines....There are about two hundred men and as many horses at the foot of Craig's mountain, near the old mill stand. They will probably start over the prairie in a few days and break the road—only two miles of which is extremely bad. When the road is broken, horsemen can pass into Salmon river without serious trouble.....The snow is going off rapidly, caused by a heavy "Chinook wind," which has been blowing for several days.....Provisions are scarce in the mines, yet the probability is that the stock on hand will last until pack trains are able to get in with fresh supplies.....A party of "roughs" recently attempted to trample on the mining laws in Florence, in a disputed claim affair, when suddenly about two hundred resolute men, armed with rifles and shot guns came down upon them unawares, and immediately put a stop to their malicious designs. .....Rich diggings have been struck on Powder River, which will pay well.

CANADIANS COMING.—We learn from Mr. Rudell, who recently arrived from Canada, that 500 Canadians may be expected a steamer or so hence. They come well supplied with the *dinero*, and if they don't like the country they will be able to pay their way back. They are all bound for Cariboo. There is also a large company, some 500 Canadians, who are to leave St. Paul's, Minnesota, in May, and expect to arrive in British Columbia in July, *via* the Overland Route. The more the merrier.

CALIFORNIAN.—Robert Schell, who shot Gordon, the negro barber, in San Francisco, has been sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. ....C. F. Bailey, business man of the *Morning Call* newspaper, has been indicted for embezzlement by the S. F. Grand Jury.....The Small Pox is said to be creating great ravages among the Chinese throughout the State....The funeral of F. B. Tracy took place on the 23d inst.

ENCOURAGING.—A letter, dated London, 8th February, received by Mr. W. Searby on the arrival of the last mail, says: "We have glowing accounts of your Colony, and I expect you will have a good many emigrants from England this year."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, April 11.

The Marchand Embezzlement Case.

Marchand came again before the magistrate yesterday on the charges of obtaining money under false pretences from Messrs. Kittrell and Hubbell. The prisoner, looking (if possible) even worse than on the day previous, was arraigned at the bar. The first witness called was the French vice-Consul, M. Prosper Mené, who testified that on the 20th of March last, Marchand purchased from J. M. Robertson the latter's interest in the assay office; witness endorsed five notes for Marchand to Robertson, amounting in the aggregate to $800, and a horse known as "Peacock" was given in part payment of the purchase money, which was $1000. Subsequently, Marchand gave witness, as security, a bill of sale of the plant of the assay office, and on Monday last, when it was ascertained that Marchand had run away, Robertson sold his office to witness. Marchand never said anything to witness about sending gold to California. A letter purporting to be written and signed by C. Farrington, was shown witness, and he thought the handwriting did not look like that of the prisoner. A very rigid examination of this witness on the part of the Court failed to elicit any testimony of importance.

Horace Smith, Acting Superintendent of Police testified that he was acquainted with the prisoner's hand writing. A letter signed "C. Farrington" was shown witness, and he pronounced it to be in the handwriting of Marchand. Another letter signed "C. Farrington." was shown witness and described as in an altogether different handwriting. The first letter produced was then read:

SAN FRANCISCO, [month illegible,] 11th, 1862.

MR. MARCHAND,

Gentlemen:—You will recv'd by the next steamer $11,600,00 which is the return of shipment of £68, you will oblige me very much by returning the Bags as we have use for the reason that whe kan ship it before as yours came too late for coining in the United States mint of San Francisco, which as made a delay of one month and is your terms of receipts care of B. Davidson.

Yours, C. FARRINGTON.

Mr. Smith continued that he found the letter just read in Marchand's safe, and that his impression was that it was from first to last a forgery. Mr. Farring on is a clerk for Harris & Co, assayers, San Francisco.

Messrs. Kittrell and Hubbell were called to the stand, and proved that the letter given above was shown them by Marchand, and that it was on the strength of the letter that they had loaned him $1000.

The prisoner declined to make any statement or ask witness any questions, and the magistrate sent the case for trial before the Court of Assizes.

When Marchand ran away on Saturday last, he was engaged in smelting a handsome specimen of gold quartz, valued at $75, which he left in the furnace. Subsequently an employee of Marchand picked it from the furnace, and yesterday handed it to the police. It is the property of a miner who holds the prisoner's receipt for the same. The San Francisco of the prisoner, as they appear at the Assay Office, will bring about $400 under the hammer. The good will of the establishment, as a matter of course, is *nil*. The charge on which he was sent up for trial on Wednesday was larceny. The charge on which he was committed for trial yesterday were those of obtaining money under false pretences. The wretched man passes most of the time stretched on the floor of his cell, moaning, groaning, and talking to himself. He is in a most deplorable state of mind, and his physical system seems entirely prostrated. Being destitute of means, he has been unable to procure legal advice, on which account he believes that he will be convicted. He accuses no person of assisting or conniving at his ruin. Some unknown friends supply him daily with food from the outside, and changes of clothing.

THE GORDON EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—G. T. Gordon, late Treasurer of the Colony, was arraigned yesterday at the Court of Assizes, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with the embezzlement of public funds. Attorney General Cary appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ring and Mr. Dennes for the defence. A Jury of twelve was empanneled, and several witnesses called. The testimony was merely the same as that given in this case at the last session of the Court. After eloquent addresses from the learned counsel on either side, and a charge from the Chief Justice, the case at about 5 o'clock went to the jury, who returned at 8 o'clock, and stated that they were unable to agree, because a portion of their number did not believe that the money was taken with felonious intent. The Chief Justice then charged the jury on this point, in a manner which seemed adverse to the prisoner, and they again retired. At 10 o'clock the jury returned, and stated that they were still unable to agree; whereupon his Lordship mildly rebuked them for discussing the *motives* which actuated the prisoner in the committal of the act when they should have dealt only with the *facts* as brought out by the evidence. The jury were then discharged, with an intimation that the prisoner would be tried anew to day.

THE SCOTTISH PIPER.—Mr. Campbell, the piper, wandered away from the Hospital early yesterday morning, and was found by Messrs. McKay and Clink, of the St. Andrew's Society, in a Waddington Alley restaurant, about noon. The old man is nearly helpless and imbecile from paralysis, and was reconveyed to the Hospital by his kind friends. Great vigilance is required at the institution from its officers in future, to prevent harm befalling him.

THE "PAUL PRY"—Is the name of the steamer which Capt. Frain, formerly of the Caledonia, will shortly place on the route between this port and New Westminster. She is about twice the size of the Caledonia and is a San Francisco built vessel.

SATURDAY, April 12.

THE "SIERRA NEVADA."—We are extremely glad to learn that the steamship Sierra Nevada has numerous certificates to prove her entire respectability and seaworthiness. From her performances while on the last trip to this port, there is no person in this or any other white settlement on the coast but believes that she needs them all to insure her the confidence of the traveling public or a share of the mail subsidy money. The agents claim to have expended $75,000 for her improvement recently, and nobody doubts that she stood in need of every penny of the expenditure. Some persons go so far as to say that $75,000 more might be expended on her and she would still be the same "old tub" as of yore.

AN INDIAN WHISKY CASE.—Thomas Foley was yesterday arraigned at the Police Court for giving whisky to a squaw the night before. Officer Stapleton detected him in the house with the woman and the whisky and arrested him. An Indian testified that the accused had brought the liquor there, and notwithstanding an indignant denial, the accused was fined £10 or ordered to serve three months in the chain-gang.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a very sad accident occurred on Store street. A curly haired, bright eyed little fellow, about two years of age, generally known as "Jimmy," who was lately brought here from over the Sound, where his parents are said to reside, while playing in the middle of the thoroughfare, was knocked down and ran over by a passing horse and cart and terribly crushed. The poor little fellow managed to reach the sidewalk without assistance, but expired in a few moments, greatly to the grief of his young playmates. His body was left at the roadside, as a melancholy warning to all future incautious dogs.

COURT OF ASSIZES.—This Court met yesterday at 11 o'clock, A. M. The case of George Tomline Gordon, for embezzlement, was called, when the Attorney General stated that he would try the accused on the second indictment, which charges him with having embezzled and appropriated to his own uses the sum of £90, received from liquor licenses at Nanaimo. The trial, with the consent of the Court and counsel for the defence, was set for Wednesday next, to which day, at 10 o'clock, the common jurors were discharged.

FRACAS.—Yesterday, at the corner of Yates and Government streets, our highly popular town-crier got into a row. A gentleman passing the corner was saluted by Butts, and replied by striking him over the head with a cane. Butts struck back with his fist, and received several severe blows from the cane in return. The parties were separated before any material damage was done on either side.

SPOONS.—Yesterday officer Taylor collared a Siwash for stealing spoons from an hotel. The thief formerly worked in the kitchen and had *copsewallowed* so many spoons that the affairs of the institution in the soup line came to a dead lock. A watch was therefore set, and Mr. Injine caught in the very act.

AIMIE MARCHAND.—The sum of $150 has been raised by subscription to procure counsel for Aime Marchand. Mr. Ring has been retained for the defence. The case will come before the Grand Jury on Tuesday next.

GRAND JURY.—This body met yesterday morning but adjourned without transacting any business. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday the 15th inst.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—Mr. Sandrie will give another Subscription Ball on the 22d inst. at the Lyceum.

☞ The sloop Mystery brought a small mail from the Sound yesterday.

MONDAY, April 14.

WELL SERVED.—John Butts, since his late re-election as town-crier, has become as great a nuisance as in former days. On Saturday afternoon, while engaged in "crying" for some entertainment or auction, he took occasion to wind up each "cry" with slanderous remarks against a gentleman of this city. These remarks were delivered at the top of his voice, and greatly to the edification of a crowd of idle men and boys. He had all the fun to himself for a little while, until the gentleman him elf chanced along, when he very properly caned the blackguard severely. Some of John's guardian friends—who ought to have had more sense—threatened the gentleman with a beating, because of the very severe trounceing their favorite had sustained at his hands, but he stood his ground until a policeman appeared, when he was taken into custody and gave bail for his appearance this morning. The Grand Jury should indict Butts as a nuisance, and prevent him from exercising his talent for blackguardism in future.

A CRAZY MAN.—Yesterday officer Jones proceeded to Esquimalt and took into custody a crazy Frenchman, who gave his name as Marchelle. He came here by the Brother Jonathan on Thursday last, and immediately spread his blankets on a high rock overlooking the harbor, where he has remained ever since. His only food is apples, of which he procured a daily supply in town. He expresses his intention to return to California by the next steamer. Forty seven dollars and a knife were found in his possession.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLDING.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the fastenings of a scaffolding in front of Yates' new brick building, upon which several bricklayers were at work, gave way and fell to the ground. The workmen escaped by clinging to an iron bar which had been previously set in the wall. Two or three passers by had the "skin of their teeth" slightly grazed by the falling timbers, but fortunately received no other injury.

INTOLERABLE.—The brief sunshine of Saturday caused the pools of stagnant water and filth in the streets to exude most unpleasant smells, and prove themselves intolerable nuisances. As we write the air is laden with sweet perfume from a deposit of decaying vegetable matter and rain water, at the corner of Trounce alley and Government streets. If the Police Department had not got a cold in its head, we should call for its immediate removal.

ARRIVAL OF THE "OREGON."—The steamship Oregon, from San Francisco on the 7th inst., arrived early yesterday morning, *via* Whatcom, W. T. She landed a number of mules at Bellingham Bay, and also brought live stock to this port. She was observed passing up the Sound on Saturday forenoon, and her appearance gave rise to the report that the Hermann was coming. The Oregon left for San Francisco at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE SIERRA NEVADA.—This steamship brought 110 passengers to this port and left last evening with 200 passengers for Portland. On the passage up she is said by passengers to have behaved nobly although exposed to a headwind and heavy sea for the greater part of the trip. She left at 9 o'clock last night for San Francisco *via* Portland.

NEW BOILER.—The new boiler for the steamer Elisa Anderson was on Saturday successfully discharged from the W. B. Scranton, and placed aboard the former vessel. From the appearance of the boiler, we judge that Capt Fleming will be able to make lots of steam without fear of bursting.

U. S CONSULATE.—Hon. Allen Francis, American Consul to this port, has taken the room previously occupied as the Harbormaster's Office, over St. Ours' Wharf.

FOR STICKEEN.—Messrs. McQuade & Co.'s schooner North Star sailed on Saturday evening for Stickeen River and Bentinck Arm with 29 passengers.

☞ The Oregon carried away $33,000 yesterday, shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co.

TUESDAY, April 15.

JOHN BUTTS.—Yesterday Capt. Simpson, defended by Mr. Ring, appeared at the Police Court to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by John Butts. The complainant stated his case, which was to the effect that while on Wharf street on Saturday evening last, quietly engaged in "crying" for the Cheap John auction, he was called across the street by Capt. Simpson, who immediately knocked him down with a stick or heavy whip, and beat him while he l y prostrate on the ground. Complainant further stated that he had been assaulted twice previously by Simpson—once because he had told him (defendant) that he felt "high-toned." When asked by the Court what "high-toned" meant, Butts said it meant that he felt pretty well. Complainant swore positively that he did not use Capt. Simpson's name at all on Saturday last. A Mr. Hart, called by Butts for the prosecution, proved the beating, and denounced it as "foul and cowardly." This witness also endeavored to read an article from yesterday's COLONIST with regard to the affair, but was checked by the Court. Mr. John Titcomb testified to hearing Butts crying on the wharf, at the top of his voice, on Saturday evening, that there was going to be a fight between himself and Capt. Simpson. Mr. J. Foster heard Butts ringing a bell and crying out that there would be a "fight between himself and Capt. Simpson, the celebrated banjo player, at 7½ o'clock on Saturday night." Mr. Ring made a short address to the Court. He said that his client admitted the beating, but pleaded provocation. His name had been coupled with Butts' in the public streets accompanied with the ringing of bells; he had been irritated by the complainant to an extent beyond forbearance, and he had administered what he considered was a wholesome thrashing to Butts. With regard to Capt. Simpson treating any person in a "foul and cowardly" manner, Mr. Ring repudiated the idea; his client's courage had been fully tested on one of the bloodiest battle fields known in the annals of modern warfare, and he had also showed not only courage, but humanity, on several occasions since his residence in this city. In conclusion Mr. Ring desired Butts to be careful that his propensity for blackguardism did not lose him his situation, as merchants and shippers would not give him employment if he continued his present habits. Butts, no doubt imagining the whole affair to be a fine joke, commenced a reply thus: "May it please your Honor; my learned friend, Mr. Ring, has"—Here Butts was promptly checked by the Court, and Mr. Smith, Chief of Police, called to the stand to prove the character of the complainant. He gave him a bad reputation, stating that he was in the habit of abusing women and children and all classes of society. The Governor on one occasion was insulted, and numerous complaints have been made against Butts at the Police Office. Mr. Pemberton, at the conclusion of this witness' testimony, proceeded to deliver a most scathing rebuke to Butts for his general bad conduct, and said that the Court was at a loss to know what to do with him. The Court considered the provocation great, and did not much regret the "dressing" which Butts had sustained at the hands of the defendant, but at the same time was compelled to inflict a light penalty for the breach of the peace committed. Had the assaultee been almost any other person than Butts, the fine would have been much heavier. As it was, Capt. Simpson was ordered to pay 40s. "In future," said Mr. Pemberton, "if the Police can devise some means to keep Butts in better order, the Court will be glad." Thus ended the case, and Butts, evidently greatly surprised and crestfallen, and no doubt disposed to behave himself in future, left the Court, while the defendant planked down the 40s. fine with the air of a man who had got his money's worth.

A LADY IN BREECHES.—On Sunday last a presentable looking, middle-aged lady was observed on Esquimalt wharf, about the time of the departure of the Oregon, wearing a complete suit of gentlemen's clothes—*breeches and all!* After the steamer had cast off, she, quietly mounted a fine horse, in true gentleman style—which means with a pedal extremity on either side of the animal—and rode off briskly towards Victoria, leaving a large and curious crowd of spectators to wonder as to who she was, whence she came, and whither she was bound. The lady did not seem in the least annoyed by the many quizzical glances directed towards her, and exhibited the utmost *nonchalance* throughout. Her appearance created quite a sensation among the usually staid and phlegmatic Esquimalters.

THE CAMELS HAVE COME.—Mr. Colbreath's twenty-three Bactrian camels arrived on the Hermann yesterday. They are singular looking animals, and when driven from the steamer frightened the horses at Esquimalt out of their propriety and a week's appetite. The camels are just now engaged in shedding the winter's coat of hair and present a very scaly appearance. Each has two humps on the back and will pack from 500 to 600 pounds. A practical test of their availability as pack animals in British Columbia will be made in a few days. The strangers, who are guarded by a live Turk, are at the Half-Way House.

BUSY.—The crowds of men on the streets yesterday were suggestive of lively times in store for our merchants this year. Many of the new-comers lost no time in purchasing outfits and declared themselves as "off for Cariboo by the first conveyance." A considerable business was transacted by the hardware dealers in mining tools, cooking utensils, &c. A few of the new arrivals will pitch their tents in the outskirts of the suburbs and quietly await the reception of reliable news of a general thaw-out at the mines. The streets presented an appearance to which they had been strangers since the days of the Great Rush.

THE HERMANN.—This steamer left San Francisco at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, and arrived here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, making the trip in three days and eleven hours. She brought about 350 passengers, 23 camels, and 200 mules. The last were for Bellingham Bay, for which port the steamer left at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Returning, she will leave Esquimalt for San Francisco at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE "ENTERPRISE"—Left at 12 o'clock last night for New Westminster with a full freight, a large number of passengers, and 32 mules. She is expected to return to-day and will leave again to-night for the river.

DISCHARGING.—The bark Salamander yesterday opened hatches at Price & Co.'s wharf. The cargo was found to be in excellent order, and a portion was discharged yesterday.

THE "PACIFIC."—From a private letter we learn that the Pacific will not visit this port on her trip of the 12th, but will only come as far North as Portland, for which place she has a full freight and any number of passengers.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1862.

House met at 3:15 o'clock. Present—Speaker Helmcken; and Messrs. Cary, Southgate, Ring, Trimble, Trutch.

THE ESTIMATES.

House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Burnaby in the Chair. The reconsideration of the Estimates was taken up.

The items were considered in order, commencing with the Surveyor's salary, and ending with office contingencies.

A resolution was appended to the item appropriating £500 for the salary of the Colonial Secretary, that so long as he continued to discharge the duties of Colonial Secretary for British Columbia he should only receive £250. "Roads to Cowichan and settlement of Indian title, £2000."

Mr. Tolmie moved that the item be passed with the resolution attached that the House will view with pleasure the extinction of the Indian title if it be done with the proceeds of the land sales. Mr. Southgate seconded, and the item passed unanimously.

"Assessors Real Estate Tax, £600. Expenses under Trade License Act, £100."

Mr. McDonald moved that the £600 be stricken out.

Mr. Ring seconded, and said that very serious charges had been made as to the incompetency of two of the Assessors. He thought that if the sum be voted, it would be voted in the dark. He had suggested that there be a Committee appointed to inquire into the charges made against the Assessors, and, as he saw by the public prints, that a protest to the roll had been sent to the Governor by the Court of Revision, he thought all copies of the correspondence should be laid before the House before the members voted.

Mr. Tolmie thought that giving the Assessors a per centage was affording them a premium to assess property at a light value; still he would vote for the item because of the necessity for a revenue.

Mr. Cary said he would introduce an amendment to the Real Estate Tax Act, changing the mode of compensating the Assessors and also thought a scheme might be introduced to do away with the necessity of publishing the roll. The Assessors had been charged with incompetency and dishonesty; they had been put on trial without a chance to defend themselves. Yet some of the honorable members had actually made returns from which their property could not be assessed at all; and one honorable member had actually returned the wrong number to a block on which his property is situated. [Oh! oh!] He had been through the Assessors' Roll, and discovered that some 27 lots returned by them had been omitted altogether by the Court of Revision.

Mr. McDonald did not know whether the Hon. Attorney General referred to him, but he was not ashamed of the return which he had made.

The Chair called to order.

Mr. Cary would apologize.

Mr. McDonald did not recognize the necessity for an apology; anything which the hon. member might say on the subject he could bear. Any remarks which he (Mr. McD.) had made about the Assessors he now repeated.

Mr. Trutch had acted as one of the Court of Revision of the Assessment Roll and referred to it as full of inaccuracies and glaring inconsistencies, and he thought it quite possible that the 27 lots were omitted in the revised list. He hoped, however, that the Assessors having had the benefit of last year's experience, would do better this year. A communication had been sent to the Governor from the Revisors, in which they had made remarks which they thought might be useful, and had also alluded to the inaccuracies of the roll.

Mr. Helmcken alluded to the difficulties which beset the Assessors in the performance of their duties, and said he knew of two persons who had returned the same property. He did not see anything very glaring or bad in the Roll, and believed that for what was wrong therein the Revisors were more to blame than the Assessors.

Mr. McDonald said the honorable speaker should have seen the Roll as originally sent to the Assessors.

Mr. Ring believed that after what the Committee had heard about glaring inaccuracies etc., a committee of inquiry should be appointed. Justice to the Assessors as well as to the tax payers, demanded such a course.

Mr McDonald's motion was negatived, by the following vote: *Ayes*—Trimble, Ring, McDonald; *Noes*—Cary, Tolmie, Helmcken, Trutch, and Southgate.

The original item was then passed.

Mr. Helmcken moved that no portion of the Civil List be paid [illegible] the Crown lands are placed under the control of the Colony. Passed.

Committee rose and reported the Estimates complete and the report was agreed to.

Adjourned until Monday next at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—NOTICES.—On Thursday the following notices of motions and bills were handed in: *By Mr Tolmie*—That on Monday, the 14th inst., he would ask for a select committee to prepare a scheme for the expenditure of the amount voted for educational purposes.... *By Mr. Cary*—That on Monday he would move that the House go into Committee of Ways and Means. Also; that he would introduce a bill to enable the Governor to raise a sum not exceeding £3000 on the credit of the revenue of the current year, for temporary purposes.... *By Mr. McDonald*—That His Excellency the Governor be requested to lay before the House a copy of the report made by the Court of Revision under the One per cent. Tax Act, 1860, with reference to the Assessment for 1861.

MONDAY, April 14, 1862.

House met at 3½ o'clock. Present—Speaker Helmcken and Messrs. Ring, McDonald, Cary, Tolmie, Harris, Southgate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Message received from His Excellency enclosing a return of instalments due or to become due on public lands during the current year.

Mr. Ring asked who was the Inspector of Public Works? The bridges to Esquimalt were in a dangerous state; the railings were weak and in one place entirely gone; an accident was liable to occur at any moment, and he hoped that the attention of the proper officer would be directed to their state.

Mr. Cary said that the Surveyor General was the responsible party.

Mr. McDonald moved a resolution calling for copies of all papers relating to the Court of Revision of the one per cent. Assessment roll. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Cary the House decided to go into Committee of Ways and Means to morrow.

The Estimates passed a second reading.

Mr. Ring moved the second reading of the bill to protect the property of a wife deserted by her husband. Carried.

Mr. Tolmie moved that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a scheme for educational purposes. Carried, and Messrs. Tolmie, Southgate and Burnaby were appointed as such Committee.

Mr. McDonald asked what portion of the defalcations of the late Treasurer would be recovered.

Mr. Cary said the estate had not yet been realized; but that there were two sureties held in the sum of £1000 each.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 3 P. M.

Court of Assizes.

WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1862.

Court met at 11 o'clock, a. m., when the following Grand Jurors were returned by the Sheriff, and upon being called were duly sworn and empanneled:

Alexander C. Anderson, foreman; Joseph H. Deans, Frederick W. Woods, John T. Pidwell, John Robertson Stewart, John McAdon Work, C. W. Wallace, Wm. E Stronach, Thomas Patrick, Richard Lewis, Wm. Cocker, Charles Fellows, Charles Sullock, James Langley, Thomas Russell, Wm. B Smith.

After the Grand Jury were empanneled, the Chief Justice charged them upon their duties, and handed to the Foreman such indictments as were prepared by the Attorney General, whereupon they returned to their room.

Robert Ker, William Miller, and Joseph D. Pemberton, gave evidence before the Grand Jury in the matter of Regina vs. Gordon, for embezzlement; and after about an hour's absence two bills for embezzlement were returned against George Tomline Gordon.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock, Thursday, 10th inst.

IMPORTS.

Imports to Victoria, V. I., for the Month Ending March 31st, 1862.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Apples, 55 bxs....$	338	Leather, 186 cs....	1478
Alcohol, 64 cs....	668	Matches, 5 cs	300
Brandy, 254 cks....	2674	Meal, 16 sks....	75
Butter, 222 firkins	6119	Mdse. 804 cs	18,245
Boots & Sho's, 270 cs	16.011	Machinery, 106 pkg	7000
Bread, 134 cs....	528	Mules, 8....	380
Beans, 1490 sks ...	4413	Nails, 119 kegs, ..	470
Bacon, 56 cs....	2748	Oil, 134 csks....	2226
Billiard Tables, 3 pkgs....	20 0	Oysters, 19 cs	1097
Bitters, 89 cs ...	608	Opium, 1 bx....	620
Beef, 35 cks	200	Paper, 2 bl a 30 pgs	212
Barley, 989 sks....	3266	Powder Yeast, 20 cs	650
Blankets, 5 bales..	554	Paints, 57 pkgs....	389
Brooms, 76 doz....	178	Peaches, 13 cs....	100
Bags, 20 bales....	826	Pipes, 40 cs	1840
Coffee, 243 bags....	3728	Pails, 20 dos.. ..	60
Cheese, 24 cs....	268	Rice, 4 csks, 1384 mats....	5489
Camphene, 96 cs...	1805	Rum, 5 csks....	100
Candles, 531 bxs..	1548	Soap, 313 bxs....	425
Clothing, 59 cs	18.193	Syrup, 68 kgs....	345
Cigars, 50 cs	8552	Sugar, 60 mts, 368 csks....	3748
Confectionery, 8 cs	600	Stationery, 10 cs....	390
Corn Meal, 26 sks	116	Ship Chandlery, 131 pkgs....	1302
Dry Goods, 155 cs	27.078	Salt, 44 bags....	160
Drugs, 50 cs....	1384	Sundries, 54 pkgs	464
Duck, 25 bales....	2023	Safe, 1....	125
Express Matter, 76 pkgs....	6381	Stoves, 16	290
Furniture, 115 pkgs	2425	Sheep, 99....	498
Flour, 2055 sks....	6587	Tobacco, 418 pkgs	18.023
Fruit Trees, 6 pkgs	800	Tea, 98 bxs....	1108
Groceries, 671 pkgs	5086	Trunks, 14 nests....	118
Glassware, 46 cs....	464	Vegetables, 6 sks....	101
Gunnies, 3 bales..	135	Wine, 111 csks....	1683
Gin, 7 cks....	80	Whisky 126 csks	1360
Hardware, 763 cs..	16.276	Wagon Materials, 106 pkgs....	479
Hats, 13 cs....	2627		
Lard, 73 cs....	1337		

Total value.... $219,589

HONOLULU, S. I.

Coffee, 628 bags....$	4967	Pulu, 90 bales....	622
Chain Cables, 1...	105	Potatoes, Sweet, 92 sacks....	138
Molasses, 249 kgs..	1635	Sugar, 757 csks....	5481
Mdse, 1 cs....	400		
Mules, 2....	140		

Total value, ... $13,458

PORTLAND

Apples, 186 bxs....$	384	Horses, 1....	150
Butter, 66 firkins..	1086	Lard, 24 kgs	363
Cattle, 27 head....	1350	Seeds, 13 sks	75
Eggs, 18 bxs....	217	Sheep, 30....	240
Flour, 600 sks....	1287	Sundries, 79 pkgs	513
Fruit, 14 bxs....	95	Vegetables, 15 sks	150
Groceries, 5 pkgs	41	Mdse, 4 pkgs....	180

Total value.... $6685

PORT TOWNSEND.

Apples, 10 bxs....$	50	Horses, 39....	2865
Bran, 3 tons....	90	Lumber, 89M feet	990
Barley, 200 bushels	10	Leather 2 pkgs....	105
Bacon, 1 cs....	300	Oats 780 bushels....	415
Beef, 12 qrs....	200	Potatoes, 2200 bus	2290
Chickens, 2 coops	50	Shingles, 83M....	252
Cattle, 177 hd....	9072	Sheep, 97	460
Eggs, 4 bxs....	75	Sundries, 1 pkg....	75
Furniture, 10 pkgs	150	Vegetables, 370 bus	230
Flour, 100 sks....	350	Wheat, 350 bsh....	565
Hogs, 101....	799	Wagons, 4....	520
Hay, 74 tons	1975		

Total value.... $22.019

RECAPITULATION.

From San Francisco, ...	$219.589
" Honolulu	13.458
" Portland	6.685
" Port Townsend....	22.019

Total value of Imports to Victoria, V. I., for March, 1862 .... $261,751

BIRTH.

On Monday, the 14th inst., at the Parsonage, Victoria, the wife of the Rev. Edward Cridge, Rector of Christ Church, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 7th April, at St. John's Church, Victoria, by the Rev R. J. Dundas, THOS. WESTGARTH, Esq., to CAROLINE, daughter of Colonel Mallandaine, H. E. I. C S., late Governor of Penang and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer HERMANN, from San Francisco—S Hale and wife, Madam Duprat, Mrs Essine, Mrs S Tifts, A Fellows and wife, Rev D V Lucas, I Q Piper, G M Hamilton, H B Aikman, Z Rochlon, T R Supheny, H Ingr m Guadalupe, Chas Berk, Frank Gaylord, J P Smith, B Emery, C Miller, F O Graves, Geo C Haswell, S Mattingly, C Harvey, John Miller Lansbiy, JamesGanon, P Crowley Glanfield, J Tonk, Barkley Walker Cunningham, Lewis J Morris, J Canby, C H Denter, Capt Fowler, Robt Armstrong, M Hill, J W Williams, J D Garnarth, W W Owens, J Tuttle, P A Owens, A Egan, J Todd, John E Gibsden, A Tan, R W Brmington, P Mattingly, and 297 others.

Per Stmr BROTHER JONATHAN from San Francisco—A Francis, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Figgeilette and servant, John Fisher and wife, Messrs Josh. Koble, Abbott, Jordan, Crane, Donnellan, McDermott, Everlead, Doisle, Dawson, Greenbaum, Rost, Malatouch, Martin, Gilchrist and wife, Mrs Gallagher. Miss J Spear, Montgomery, Frye, Crawford, O'Connor, Harvey, Pally, Bates, Spooner, Morris, Clarey, Wroy Fogerty, Downs, Mayden, Sparham, Murphy, Herman, Handley, Hancock, Duffy, J. Syme and wife, Walsh, Sherlock, Carpenter, Kelly, Capell, Vance, Levy, Gantry, Corney, Turner, Campbell, Handley, Taylor, Vanmater, Scotland, Cohen, McNeilly, Campbell, Quinn, Maran, Bicess, Gleason, Fitzpatrick, Cousine, Engels, Ward, Richenbacken, McClaster, Neil, Lambert, Doelsiand, Parris, Bush, Hall, Freeman, Campbell, Anderson, Loughland, Wilson, Hamilton, Birill, Dogherty, Wiley, Hilton, Kipp, Manning, Grant, Slack, Irwin, Campbell, Bowsbough, and 120 others.

Per Bark W B SCRANTON—G Raymond, J W Brown, A N Davis and wife, J J Taylor, J Burgess, H Glenan, T Crosby, C Horning, G A Dodge, W F Howard, G Goodfellow, H Baab, A Crosley, G F Wilson, J Goffrey, I S Johnson, C Cawrse, J M Smith, R Hodgson, W Campbell, McDougal, John Campbell, J Hamilton, R Minney, W Duggan, T Fletcher, B Kanton, L Haly, R Shaw, J Taylor, W C Raymond, J Kingle, A Jacoby, J C Wenderton, R McGirr, H Dodge, Aaron Chute, N Smith, C Gordon, F Edwards, J Sporenburg, J Strathern, R Wood, A H B Sprorenburg, W Harris, R Findlay, Dr Spidgas.

Per steamship SIERRA NEVADA—C. B. Carle lady and servant, Miss Shippant, Cath'n White, Mr. Sheppard, Madame Charrant, Mr Bayer, J. Allison, W W Copperman lady and 2 children, Mrs. Copperman, J Bamy, W R Williams, C B Williams, Jos Nivai, J B Speak, J Ferguson, J Davis, W Gilbert, J McLaughlin, Mr. Rivers, P Hickey, Wm. Waliend, Henry Smith, A Sweeny, A Furber, P O'Maliy, B Greenbaum, J Rolfe, W Strong, K Strong, F Graiger, Jno Haming, Jos Comb, E Johnson, M. Martin, Mr Jackson, L Foban, Walph Baun, Jas Lovay, J Cohen, L Cohan, Mr. Meyers, Thos Brunley, Lymon Lord J R Tete, H M Whitman J A Cameron, Jas Ragan, G Fermbonn, J Fermbonn, A Fermbonn, J G'Hanna, A Linsay, P Corning, F McKee, J Brackett, J Smith, S Hillen, A Stevenson, Jas Reed, J Maxwell, J McIntosh, G W Cole, P Baxhar, W Munroe, W Baxher, P Gibbons, J Gibbons, E Lewis, J Allen, H A Chaseck, H Hutchinson, W S Bisell, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Edwards, Thos Ryan, R Gitbride, J Kane, D Robinson, W S Reed, J M Read J S Smith, Sam'l Shirwin, G H Fordi, Wm Seveacomb, Wm Fleen, Jas Gordon, A Graham, J W Osgood, C Webb, J Stimges, Quanihin, A Frank, C Brown, J Finch, D Glover, J Bill, Chas Scott, W Phillips, S Smith, Mr. Frain.

IMPORTS.

Imports per steamer SIERRA NEVADA from San Francisco—H Nathan, 5 pkgs pepper, 10 do fruits, 5 do coffee; M Meyers, 2 do dry goods; J J Southgate & Co, 2 do packing; Hibben & Carswall, 4 pkgs books and stationery, 1 do sand bxs, 1 do stationery, 2 do ink; Reinhart Bros., 4 do dry goods, 14 do duck, 1 do hats, 1 do notions, 10 do brandy; Caire & Granoina, 20 do hd wre; Langley Bros., 14 do drugs; Webster & Co., 9 do dry goods; Sporberg & Goldstone 1 do boots 5 do dry goods; E Martin & Co., 20 do hd wre; Stamp & Co., 1 do metal 1 do augers 2 do saws; P. McQuade & Co., 3 do butter; N. Koshland, 8 do whisky 12 do cider, 35 do liquors; Gilmore, 1 do clothe, E. Meyers, do cigars 1 do tobacco; Moliton & Co., 9 do assay fixtures, 5 do mdse; Prag, 7 do hd wre; Edgar & Aime, 20 do mdse, 12 do do; Hudson Bay Co; 6 do dry goods 3 do oil; Wells, Fargo & Co., 19 do do—value $10,000.

Per steamer OREGON, from San Francisco.—J. Dans, 32 mules, 2 horses; Cola, 200 sheep; Harris, 25 carcasses mutton; Bula, 27 cs bacon.—Value $5,320.

Per Bark SCRANTON, from San Francisco—Martin, Bros. 10 cs cheese; Ryckman & Marks, 1 stove 82 pkgs, 1 cs, 1 csk, 8 bbls and 10 bxs mdse. 6 safes; Jas. Lowe, 68 pgs tea; Hibben & Carswell, 7 bls paper; Dickson, Campbell & Co. 8 cs boots, 4 cs cotton shirts, 30 cases jams, 24 bbls hams, 100 kegs tea 30 hhds ale, 8 bbls do, 6 cs cheese; A C. Fellowes, 4 bbls, 2 cs hd wre 32 bars iron, 13 do steel, 14 cs hd wre, 6 cats bskts, 1 pe chain, 1 cs pick hlvs, 1 paper hangings, 7 pgs hd wre 40 dos pails, 1 bar steel; order, 14 bbls pork, 1 do beef, 4 cs hams, 13 cs pie fruit, 5 do lard, 5 do starch, 20 bxs candles, 400 qr sks flour; A. P Everett, 200 pkgs rice, 25 bxs tea, 100 do soap, 5 firkins butter, 17 bbls pork, 28 cs preserves, 1 cs fish, 1 do nuts 25 bxs soap; R Austin, 40 sks barley, 25 do shorts; Kwong Lee & Co, 1 lot Chinese goods; K. Manetta, csks red wine; Langley Bros. 25 bxs 2 bbls 1 bls drgs, 1 bx acids, 50 cs alcohol; G Vignolo, 600 qr sks flour 17 bxs vermouth 5 bls paper 5 do bags 10 cs bitters 10 do coffee 4 do cheese 15 kgs butter 1 cs matches 1 box mdse 50 chsts tea 600 mts rice 30 do do sugar 20 cases marschino 10 bskts champagne 4 bbls brandy; J J Southgate & Co. 100 bbls cement 20 do mdse; W P Sayward, 2 pgs bedsteads; A Watson, 1 ck coal 1 sht iron 2 bxs 1 kg mdse; Beedy & Co. 5 cs cigars pipes 43 bags 4 pgs tobacco 9 bxs pipes 2 cs matches; N Moore, 1½ dz hats 3½ dz caps 1 cs clothing 2 cs mdse, Guild, D vid, 10 hhds bacon; Reinhart Bros, 20 bgs coffee, 10 cs sardines; Braverman & Lowen, 10 cs cigars, 8 bx tobacco, 1 bbl do, 26 cs 1 box candy, C Bossi; 100 sacks flour, 10 do corn meal, 20 do beans, 10 bx soap, 17 sks bran, 6 kgs syrup, 4 bxs starch, 2 bxs raisins, 1 wagon, 3 bdls oars, 1 bl paper, Certin & Co; 10 cs lard, 2 do soap, 10 do candles 1 do yeast powder, 2 tierces hams, 1 cs pipe stems, 50 bbls flour, 5 cs coffee, 25 bxs tea, J D Carroll; 20 cs cider, 40 kgs syrup, Cartis & Moore 6 bbls liquor, Pickett & Co; 10 bbls and 10 hf bbls crushed sugar, 50 bxs do 200 mts rice, 50 bxs sugar, 10 cs preserves, 10 do lard, 2 bbls chicory, 5 bales gunnies 20 firkins and 2 cs butter, 100 bbls flour, 10 cs bacon, 20 bxs split peas, R Cohen, 7 cs dry goods, J Goldsmith, 3 cs do R C; 10 do boots 4 do dry goods N; 200 hf sks flour, 100 hf do co, 44 hf bbls pork, 10 bbls sugar, W; 200 qr sacks flour, 25 hf bbls pork, 10 hhds bacon, M B & Co; 5 cs dry goods F W L; 100 hf sacks flour, H & H; 7 cs boots and shoes, & Bros; 5 cs boots, Koshland & Bros; 18 cs brogans, 9 cs boys boots and brogans, 1 do stationery 1 do straw goods, 1 do blacking, 1 do spoons, 1 do hosiery, 1 do crockery, 1 do knives, 1 do clothing, Sharpser Bros; 2 cs mdse, 6 do boots, H B Co; 13 tierces bacon, 10 hf bbls beef, 10 hf do pork; Stamp & Co, 2 cs hose prints etc, 10 bbls beef 1 ck coal 2 rms brown paper 4 m feet lumber 4 cs window frames 8 casks oil 5 m rivets; Edgar & Aime, 240 hr sks flour 18 firkins butter 25 kgs pickles; Lewin & Eckstein, 10 tons hay; Cossamayou, 12 kgs butter 75 qr sks flour 100 do do 4 cs yeast powder; J Lash, 4 bgs willow-ware 1 do fancy goods 1 do dress goods 4 do domestics; L Holey, 10 and 3 mats beans 16 bxs candles 4 hbs sugar 8 kegs butter 4 bbls do 7 chests tea 20 mts rice 100 sks barley 2 cs crackers 5 do bacon 10 baskets wine 10 doz tugs and pails 11 cs mdse; M, 5 trunks dry goods; steamer E Anderson, one boiler and fixtures.—Total value $55,000.

Per steamer BROTHER JONATHAN, from San Francisco—Muggridge 2 pgs engravings and books, 2 pgs mdse; Kwong Lee & Co, 1 pg opium, 3 do sausages, Driard, 9 pgs Billiard Tables, etc; Morris & Co, 10 do tobacco and candy, 2 do nuts; A Gilmore, 2 do clothing; Sutro & Co, 2 do matches; Gladwin, Tarbell & Co, 1 do shoes, 2 do iron safe; P Feigs, 1 pg shoes 1 do leather; J Lash, 5 do dry goods; James Lowe, 2 do opium; N J Levy, 1 do caps; J, 2 do books and paper B Darham, 6 do butter; R Bonford, 79 pgs mdse; J. A McCrea, 2 cs paper; Carboniere, 3 firkins butter; Victoria Gas Co, 22 pcs casting; Harris & Co, 50 carcases mutton, 4 do beef; W Kohl, 300 sheep; C A Bayley, 1 pg mdse; Order, 1 do do; stmr Anderson, 36 pgs machinery. Value, $12,000.

Imports per steamer BROTHER JONATHAN, from Astoria—J J Southgate, 60 bxs apples 1 cs mdse; O'Dwyer, 300 sks flour 1 bbl salmon 8 bxs egg 20 bxs apples; order, 1 cs mdse; Seely, 1 horse; E, 4 bxs eggs; Lewis Lewis, 1 do do; Monday, 3 cs bacon 3 bx saggs; Glover, 4 horses.—Value $2,101.

Per steamer HERMANN from San Francisco, W. B. Smith, 1 pg butter 1 do cheese; C. A. Bayley 1 do butter, 1 do cheese; Lester & Gibbs, 1 do butter 1 do cheese; Tuil, 35 do whisky 5 do eyeopener, 1 do beef 1 do flour 1 do beans; Johnson, 2 do beef & bacon, 4 do groceries & hd wre 6 do flour 2 do beans 1 do sugar 1 do coffee 1 do pickles 1 do tea &c., 1 do beans 1 do bacon 6 do flour 10 mules; A Fellows, 12 pkgs sheet iron 1 do hd wre 1 do saws; L. F., 18 pgs dry goods; G. Wright, 1 do fire bender; Langley Bros., 8 package's drugs; Hotel de France, 1 do butter; Koshland Bros, 2 do brogans 1 do shirts 1 do hose 1 do perfumery 100 boiler tubes; Gambitz, 14 pkgs dry goods, silks, &c 5 do straw goods 2 do fancy do 2 do carpeting; Simpson 2 do clothing 4 do rubber boots 3 do boots 1 do provisions 1 do blacking; Galbraith 22 camels; Sutro 1 cs tobacco 100 sacks barley; Morris Bros., 1 bale blankets; Lash 1 pkg dry goods 1 do cloth 2 do straw goods; order 1 do brandy 1 do gin 1 do rum 1 do sherry 2 do whisky 7 do liquors 2 do ales 2 do porter; Harris 5 do onions 225 sheep; Hibbee & Carswell 1 do stationery—value $22,304.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

April 8—Stmr Brother Jonathan, DeWolf, San Francisco
Barkentine W B Scranton, Cathcart, San Francisco
April 9—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Schr Gen Harney, Rhoeder, Port Townsend
April 11—Schr Thornton, Clark, Port Townsend
Schr Page, Oberg, Port Townsend
Sloop Petrel, Taylor, Port Townsend
Sloop Mystery, Brown, Port Townsend
Canoe Mary, Beale, San Juan
April 12—Stmr Sierra Nevada, Huntington, San Francisco
Stmr Oregon, Connor, San Francisco
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Schr Lalla Rookh, Coolek, Port Townsend
Sloop Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
April 14—Stmr Hermann, Heisy, San Francisco
Sloop Carswall, Lawrence, Port Townsend

CLEARED.

April 8—Stmr Brother Jonathan, DeWolf, San Francisco.
April 9—Schr Gen Harney Rhoeder, Port Townsend
April 10—Canoe Mary, Page, Point Roberts
Schr Richardson, Collins, Astoria
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
April 11—Sloop Mystery, Brown, Port Townsend
Schr Northern Light, Montford, Port Townsend
Apr 13—Stmr Sierra Nevada, Huntington, Astoria
Stmr Oregon, Conner, Astoria
Schr Sarah Newton, Bynam, Alberni
Schr North Star, Jones, Stickeen
Sloop Leonede, Allan, Port Townsend
Sloop Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
April 14—Stmr Hermann, Haley, Port Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Schr Page, Oberg, Port Townsend
Sloop Carswell, Lawrence, Port Townsend

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DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.

"Contains no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.

"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.

"I heartily unite in the above commendation."
REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.

"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches."
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

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ROUTES TO CARIBOO.

MINERS, ATTENTION

Nearest Highway to Cariboo VIA Douglas and Lillooet.

Read the truth and judge for yourselves.

Fare from New Westminster to Douglas per steamer Union, $1.

Fare from Douglas to Lillooet, by Stages and Steamers, not to exceed $20.

Or if you wish to walk over a good Wagon Road, the fare over the three Lakes, $1 for each Lake

AMOUNT OF LAND TRAVEL OVER the Wagon Road as follows:

From Douglas to Handsock's,	4 miles.
Thence to Perry's,	6 "
" Hensley's,	1 "
" Chapais',	8 "
" Gowen's,	2 "
" Stein's (Hot Springs),	4 "
" Joice's,	4 "
" Williams',	4 "
" Pemberton, over the Lillooet Lakes, now connected by Steamers, (fare, $1)	20 "
" Half-Way House,	12 "
" Anderson Lake,	12 "
From Anderson and Seaton Lakes to Port Seaton (fare $1 on each Lake),	34 "
Thence to Lillooet Flat,	8½ "

Whole distance from Douglas to Lillooet, by land, over a good Wagon Road, 55½

Remember that Lillooet is 45 Miles above Lytton.

From Lillooet to Quesnelle City, per present Route, as follows:

From Lillooet to Fountain,	7 miles.
Thence to Pavillion,	11 "
" Leon's	11 "
" Big Bar Creek,	16 "
" Canoe Creek,	18 "
" Dog Creek,	10 "
" Alkali,	12 "
" Chimney Creek,	17 "
" Williams' Lake,	7 "
" Deep Creek,	10 "
" Round Tent,	10 "
" Beaver Lake,	20 "
" Little Lake,	16 "
" Quesnelle City,	7 "

Making the entire distance (per present Route), by land, from Douglas to Quesnelle City, 227½ miles, or 81½ miles less of land travel than the Yale and Lytton Route.

The Wagon Road now being constructed by Messrs. G. B Wright & Co., and which will be opened for foot travelers or horsemen by the first of May, will shorten the present Route 20 miles, which will increase the difference in distance of land travel in favor of the Douglas-Lillooet Route to 101½ miles.

Good Houses will be found at all the points named, where feed for man and beast can be obtained.

One thousand Mules and Horses will start from Lillooet for the Cariboo Mines during the month of April. Stages will be placed on the Wagon Road now being constructed from Lillooet to Williams' Lake as fast as completed.

The distances above stated from Douglas to Lillooet over the Wagon Road have been ascertained by actual measurement; and from Lillooet up, from the most reliable source—viz., the Packers and Miners. apl 3mdaw

Facts for the Public.

READ! READ!!

THE HOPE, YALE, BOSTON BAR —AND— LYTTON ROUTE!

IS THE ONLY

CHEAP AND DIRECT ROUTE TO THE NORTHERN MINES.

LOOK AT THE MAP OF B. C. AND examine the line of the Yale and Lytton route and the line of the Douglas-Lillooet route and see for yourselves. Then consider that you have nearly a dozen different fares to pay to different individuals, over different lakes, portages, &c. in the short distance of 100½ miles on the Douglas route, and compare these with the fact that there is uninterrupted steam travel to Yale, and but one fare to pay. You can walk from Yale to Lytton in two days, and when there you will find that you have saved in traveling expenses nearly sufficient to carry you to Quesnelle River.

Ask any disinterested party who has traveled both routes and you will receive all the proof you desire.

Mule Trains will leave Lytton for Quesnelle River and the Cariboo Mines almost every day during the Packing Season.

Freight and Passengers will be carried from Lytton to the mines at less charges than from any other point in lower British Columbia.

THE FRASER RIVER ROUTE

Is the only route through the interior of British Columbia provided with Hotels for the accommodation of persons en route to the Mines.

From Lytton the traveler ascends Thompson River a distance of 20 miles, and crossing that stream at Cook & Kimball's Ferry, passes into the valley of the Bonaparte and into the great "Brigade Trail," which leads on to Quesnelle River. Numbers of Miners will ascend the North Fork of Thompson River in canoes until they strike the great Cariboo Lake. The North Fork of Thompson and its tributaries are said to flow through a Rich Mineral Country equal to the famous Cariboo Range. Those who desire to go to the Cariboo Mines via the North Fork of the Thompson, can obtain all necessary supplies at Lytton.

☞ Read the following

TABLE OF DISTANCES,

Carefully Compiled from information furnished by reliable Packers and Miners:

From Fort Yale to Spuzame,	11 miles.
Thence to Boston Bar,	14
Forest House,	15
Lytton City,	20
Nicomin,	10
Cook & Kimball's Ferry,	10
McLean's,	30
Scotty's,	8
The Mound,	6
Upper Crossing Bonaparte,	10
Green Lake,	12
Bridge Creek,	25
Lake La Hache,	20
Deep Creek,	12
Williams' Lake,	18
Ten-Mile Creek,	10
Round Tent,	10
Beaver Lake,	20
Little Lake,	16
Quesnelle City,	7

At all the above places good Accommodations for both Man and Beast can be found. The superiority of the Yale and Lytton Route to Quesnelle River, in connection with the Public Houses along the Road, is inducement sufficient to direct all travelers who consider time, safety and accommodations of any importance.

☞ If you desire to get to the Cariboo Country, avoiding delay and unnecessary expense,

Go the Hope, Yale and Lytton Route.

1000 MEN WANTED to work on the Wagon Road from Yale to the Cariboo Mines. See advertisements. apl 1mdaw

500 Men Wanted,

TO WORK ON A WAGON ROAD FROM Lillooet to Mud Lake.

No one will be hired for a period less than two months. If they wish they can engage until the full completion of the Road. Wages will be paid in CASH ON THE ROAD, at the expiration of the time for which men are hired.

Any persons desirous of taking sub-contracts for sections of the Road not less than five miles, will have an opportunity of so doing. Such Contractors will be paid in instalments as the Road progresses, sufficient of the amount being retained to ensure that those portions are kept in repair for four months after their completion by such Contractors.

Application to be made to the undersigned, at Port Douglas or Lillooet.

G. B. WRIGHT & CO.

Port Douglas, March 24th, 1862. mh25 1m

THE BRITISH COLONIST, PRINTED and Published by Amor DeCosmos, Government street, near the Post Office, Victoria, V. I. Tuesday morning, April 15, 1862.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST---Supplement.

VOL. 3. VICTORIA. V. I., TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862. NO. 21.

News from Abroad.

Our advices by the Jonathan fail to throw much light on the movements of the belligerents in the United States. There had been two battles in Virginia and North Carolina that had resulted favorably to the Federals. One was at Newburn, North Carolina, and the other at Winchester, Virginia. Near New Madrid, on the Mississippi, the enemy were strongly posted on an island, from which the Federal fleet were unable to dislodge them. The general character of the news, however, shows that the Federals are gradually surrounding the whole of the rebel States, and laboring to establish themselves firmly in the conquered territory. The last acquisition of rebel territory is the State of Florida. So long as the flower of the Confederate army remains unconquered, those acquisitions cannot be estimated very high, and can only be regarded in the light of a temporary occupation. A serious reverse to the Federals in Tennessee or Arkansas would restore things to what they were prior to the defeat of Price and Zollicoffer, or the capture of Donelson. It is only then by crushing the main army of Jeff Davis in Virginia or the forces under Beauregard at Corinth, Mississippi, combined with a general advance of the Federals from points on the border and coasts to commanding positions in the interior that a fatal blow can be dealt. So long then as Davis and Beauregard can keep 100,000 or 200,000 men in the field well supplied, just so long will the civil war continue.

As all our news comes through the Federal military sieve, we are not permitted to learn what the grand army of Gen. McClellan is doing in Virginia. Whether he is resting quietly at Manassas or pushing on to Richmond. We are not even made aware where the Confederates retreated to from Manassas. There is a rumor that the latter are posted on the Rappahannock, which is not far distant from Manassas, in the direction of Richmond. From the fights at Winchester and Newburn, we may conclude that they are still in very great force, both in eastern and central Virginia, and that it is their intention to dispute every inch of the "Old Dominion" with the Federals rather than retreat at once to the South. If the Union sentiment be as strong in Virginia as the Federals were wont to assert, there would be the greater necessity for good fighting to stop the advance of McClellan; for if Virginia comes once more under Federal away—the army and people combined—there would be an end to the return of the Confederate army. We cannot, however, believe that central and eastern Virginia are anything but a hotbed of Secession. Richmond, the capital, is, everybody knows. As a matter of course then if the sympathies of the Virginians are with the Confederate Government, Davis may baffle McClellan and draw the Federal South among a hostile people and thus indefinitely postpone a decisive engagement.

The Confederates in the South are evidently greatly alarmed at the advance of the northern legions. Yet the call for every man between sixteen and sixty shows that the leaders intend to fight to the death. Whether the response will meet their wishes is somewhat doubtful. In the early stages of the rebellion, the Confederate Government would only accept companies or regiments. Lately the law has been altered, and now a single volunteer or any number will be accepted and mustered into the service. If this change shows anything, it would indicate that the ardor of the South has somewhat cooled, or that large levies made at first to form an army of 300,000 have exhausted the supply of men. In the message of President Davis recently laid before the Confederate Congress, he attributes the recent disasters to their cause to the short enlistment system adopted at the outstart, and to the weakening of their strength by granting furloughs. But he says that is "substantially at an end." In his opinion the war will last through "a series of years," and not be concluded within a brief period as the Federals suppose. That would in some respects agree with the view expressed by Lord Russell lately in Parliament, that "the North would consent to a peaceable seperation."

Such a wish from a Minister of Foreign Affairs with every information as to the condition of both the belligerents cannot be interpreted other than that he agrees with Davis as to the long continuance of the war. On the other hand it is said that President Lincoln wishes to proclaim a general amnesty to the rebels, Jeff Davis and all, if they will lay down their arms. Seward and other members of the Cabinet are opposed, and Lincoln's wish treated as "his weakness." The opposition of the Cabinet would indicate a belief that the terms of the amnesty would not be accepted, and that the sympathies of the South are so estranged that nothing but military successes can reconstruct the Union. We certainly think the Cabinet hold the right position; and conclude that Lincoln either entertains an over sanguine belief as to the extent of Union sentiments in the South, or that if an amnesty will not reconstruct the Union, war never will.

SAILING FOR VICTORIA.—The clipper ship Golden Rule, with passengers, was to sail from San Francisco for this port on Saturday the 5th inst. The barks D. M. Hall, Isola, and Naramisic, were also up.

☞ H. M. Ships Termagant and Clio, are at Panama, and the Boscawen, Tartar and Chameleon, at Acapulco.

☞ The W. B. Scranton brought the new boiler for the Etta Anderson.

Arrival of the Brother Jonathan.

Thirteen Days' Later News.

The steamship Brother Jonathan, Capt. De Wolfe, arrived at 6¾ o'clock Tuesday morning, from San Francisco *via* Portland. She brings thirteen days later news from the west of war, a comprehensive synopsis of which will be found below:

NEW YORK, March 16.

Gen. Totten has advised a diversion of the $7,000,000, appropriated for coast defences to the building of iron-clad vessels.

NEW YORK, March 17.

Several rebel schooners had been taken into Key West.

A number of rebel schooners with small quantities of cotton, had reached Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The Department to which Gen. Hunter has been assigned, is composed of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Gen. Sherman will be retained in the Department under General Hunter.

All American sailing vessels and steamers are to carry mails hereafter. Any mails that the Post-office Department may see fit to put aboard must be taken by them.

Over $2,000,000 worth of army clothing has been condemned.

The partial evacuation of Pensacola by rebels is confirmed.

BALTIMORE, March 18.

The steamer Commodore arrived this morning direct from Burnside's expedition, and reports the capture of Newbern, N. C.

The rabels were defeated after a hard fought battle. A large quantity of artillery fell into our hands. Our loss is reported about 90 killed and 490 wounded. We took 300 prisoners.

A later despatch says:

The enemy's works, six miles below Newbern, were attacked on Friday morning last. They were defended by a force of ten thousand strong, and having 21 guns posted behind formidable batteries over two miles long. The fight was very desperate. Our troops behaved with great courage and steadiness. After nearly four hours hard fighting, they drove the rebels from all their positions, capturing three light batteries of field artillery, 46 heavy siege guns, large stores, fixed ammunition, 3000 stand of small arms, and 1000 prisoners, including 1 colonel, 3 captains, and 4 lieutenants. Many made their escape by the cars to Goldsborough, burning the bridges of Trent and Claremont, and firing the city of Newbern, doing extensive damage to that place.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Exaggerated statements having been made as to the mortality of the army here, it has been ascertained from official sources that the total deaths up to and including the quarter ending December 31, 1861, of which 100 were from wounds. The above deaths were in 157 regiments, included in the army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Special despatches to the New York papers say the Naval Committee have formally voted in favor of an appropriation sufficient to complete Stevens's battery, and fifteen millions for the construction of iron-clad steamers.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.

Telegrams from General Curtis state that his loss is 1400 killed and wounded at Pea Ridge. The enemy are still retreating. There are no rebel troops in Northern Arkansas, except marauders and Pike Indians, who kill and plunder friends and foes indiscriminately.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 19.

Strasburg was occupied by our troops last Sunday evening, Jackson's army retreating on our approach. The Michigan Cavalry led the advance, and Gen. Shields's division followed. Ashley's Cavalry protected the retreat of the rebels, and gave considerable annoyance. The bridges were burned, causing delay.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

A special despatch to the New York papers says: It is positively asserted from Massachusetts that a number of graves of Federals, killed at Bull Run, were opened by the rebels to obtain the bones to manufacture into knife-handles, pipes and spurs. It was said that hundreds of rebels sent skulls home, they being considered as the best of trophies.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 20.

The steamer Rhoda Island, from Key West, has arrived. The rebel Commissioner, Yancey, was captured on board a schooner while trying to run the blockade. Yacey was disguised as a sailor, but was recognized.

St Mary's, Florida, has been occupied by our troops.

CAIRO, March 20.

The Union men are leaving Memphis in large numbers, delivering up their property to confiscation, and glad to escape with their lives. Street quarrels between Union men and rebels were frequent occurrences. Shots are hourly exchanged.

Simonton says that Stanton, [Secretary of War] declines Lime Point at any price, and will substitute for it another Monitor.

The Custom-House salaries are reduced to an average of 8 per cent. below last year's salaries.

Despatches from Commodore Dupont announce that the Federal flag floats over Fort Marion at St. Augustine. Flattown surrendered without fighting. The rebels evacuated the night before the gunboats arrived.

Jacksonville, Florida has also surrendered.

The Governor of Florida recommends the earliest evacuation of East Florida.

CAIRO, March 20.

An arrival from Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river, says that the rebel forces were concentrating at Decatur, Ala., and Corinth, Miss. It was estimated that the forces at those places numbered 40,000. On Friday last they destroyed the track of the Charleston and Memphis railroad, between Eastport and Florence.

NEW YORK, March 20.

A special despatch to the New York papers says: Jeff Davis issued a proclamation on the 16th, calling all the male population between the ages of 16 and 60, to form themselves into companies, and report immediately at headquarters.

CAIRO, March 21.

Information has been received from Gen. Grant from Savannah, on the Tennessee river, that the troops are in fine health and spirits. Beauregard commands 15,000 troops, from Pensacola, at Corinth. Cheatham and Sraug also command divisions near that point. The Federal forces in that vicinity are divided into five divisions. 600 volunteers have been enlisted in Savannah in the Union army. On the night of the 13th a skirmish took place between a division of the 6th Ohio cavalry and part of Cheatham's forces. The rebels were routed.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the Merrimac. The Monitor remains near the fleet. She has received some alterations and additions, which materially improve her.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

As our forces extend the authority of the United States on the Atlantic coast, numerous applications are made by merchants and shippers to the Treasury Department, for permission to trade with the re-captured ports, but are uniformly refused. Nothing will be done to interfere with the blockade. Permission, however, has been granted by the Department for internal trade.

Hereafter the public debt, and all foreign drafts are to be paid on maturity, no matter what may be the pressure in other respects on the Treasury.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter's new Department is to be called the Department of the Gulf. As constituted, it will comprise all the coast of the Gulf west of Pensacola Harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as will be occupied by the Federal troops. Its headquarters will be moveable—wherever the General commanding may be.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The steamer Vanderbilt is being converted into an iron-clad man of war. The steamship Ocean Queen will be converted into an iron-ram steamer.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.

A rebel despatch from Fort Smith to the Memphis papers acknowledge the death of Gens. McCullough and McIntosh at the battle of Pea Ridge. The Memphis *Appeal* contains a despatch from Richmond of the 4th, saying that Jeff Davis is coming west soon, and urges everybody to rally to his standard.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

A letter from Ship Island, dated March 12th, says that the gunboat Horsa captured a schooner off Mobile Bay, having on board 107 bales of cotton; and that the Panola captured the schooner Cora, with 200 bales.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Bids for the mail service of the Western States and the Pacific Coast will be open till after March 31st. A large number of proposals have already been received.

The Navy Department has ordered of the builders of the Monitor, six more iron-clad vessels, of similar construction, but more formidable. They are to be 200 feet long, instead of 175, and to carry two 15-inch instead of 13 inch Dahlgrens.

Gen. Blencker has been suspended, on account of a becoming conduct.

Orders were sent to-day to Gens. Halleck and Wright to send troops to protect the entire Overland route, mails, emigrants, and treasure, which the Government is anxious shall be carried on our own soil, and not through foreign countries.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.

Gen. Halleck has telegraphed to Secretary Stanton that the enemy's flotilla, hemmed in between Com. Foote and Gen. Pope, made another attempt to escape down the river, but were driven back with severe loss. One gunboat was sunk, and others damaged. They have been completely hemmed in, and can only escape by fighting their way out.

Fremont left for New York to-day. It is said that his Department has been enlarged, so as to include Ohio and other points.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 23.

A battle took place 4 miles from here, on the Strasburg road, between the Federals, numbering 9,000, under Gen. Shields, and the rebels, numbering 15,000, under Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The latter were routed, with a loss of 100 killed and 300 wounded. A large number of prisoners were taken. The enemy was in full retreat. The ground was strewn with muskets thrown away in their flight. The battle lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till dark.

There is nothing of interest from Island No. 10 to present, additional to what has been already telegraphed.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Dr. John Evans, of Chicago, is confirmed Governor of Colorado Territory.

Special despatches to the New York papers say: Stephen S. Harding was on Friday nominated as Governor of Utah, *vice* Dawson rejected.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 24.

The steamer Chancellor Livingston arrived on Saturday night. Immediately after the occupation of Newbern, an expedition to Beaufort was started by Gen. Burnside. The place was, however, evacuated before our troops arrived. Fort Mason was blown up by the rebels. The steamer Nashville was burned. On the day Burnside took Newbern, there were 1600 rebel troops between Goldsborough and Newbern.

BALTIMORE, March 21.

Four deserters from the rebel army arrived at Old Point to-day. They state that Magruder's force about Yorktown is composed of a dozen regiments, having not over 6,000 affective man. At Great Bethel, and other points on the peninsula, it has not been less than 15,000. Some heavy guns are mounted at Yorktown. There are also fortifications below, at Wyoming Creek

WASHINGTON, March 23.

This evening there is an impression among naval and military circles that New Orleans is safe. The steamer Florida, having attacked the rebel fort at the Rigolettes on the 11th. Letters from Ship Island confirm this. The fort referred to is Fort Pike, commanding one entrance to Lake Pontenartrain.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

In the House, Dunn offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of granting a large force of miners, with the necessary machinery, to proceed to the gold mines of the West, and work the same for the benefit of the Government, as a means of defraying the expenses of the war.

A Key West letter of the 11th March, says: The steamer Florida, of Tennessee, has succeeded in making her escape out of the Mississippi, while other rebel steamers were being pursued by the Brooklyn. The Florida had 2,400 bales of cotton.

WINCHESTER, March 23.

Details of the battle three miles from this place have been received. The fight commenced on Sunday at sunrise, Jackson attacking Shields.

The fight raged furiously until 8 p. m. The fighting was done chiefly by the artillery and infantry at a range of not more than 300 or 400 yards, often much less. The rebel infantry opposite us now emerged from the woods and attempted to capture Dunn's Battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but a heavy charge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed and the enemy were driven back with heavy loss, behind the parapets. Gen. Tyler now ordered a Brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men receded under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter.

Our loss in the struggles was heavy. Of 300 men in the 84th Pennsylvania, 26 were killed and 83 wounded. Many officers were killed and wounded. The 5th and 8th Ohio shared the glory with the 84th Pennsylvania.

The enemy's killed and wounded now strewed the ground in promiscuous heaps. Their left wing was utterly broken and their centre wavering. On their side the 4th and 5th Virginia regiments suffered most. The former were terribly decimated. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and to add to the confusion, an Irish battalion of 150 men was brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops. They refused, and a rebel regiment drove this gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon us. 40 corpses of the 150 afterwards strewed the field. Meanwhile the rebels gave way on their left and centre, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded, and 236 taken prisoners. Besides these, about 125 muskets were taken and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not exceed 150 killed and 500 wounded.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 25.

Our columns are now five miles beyond Strasburg—still in pursuit of the flying rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Gen. Shields telegraphs that our victory at Winchester is more fatal to the rebels than at first supposed. The rebels admit that they had 11,000 men; also, that they lost between 1,300 and 1,500 in killed and wounded. The victory has struck terror to the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Shields was wounded in the arm.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

In view of the pending Tax bill, the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was again postponed to-day, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The Tax bill was under consideration in the House to-day, and the proposition to tax slaves was rejected by a vote of 101 to 62.

OMAHA, March 20.

The latest Intelligence from Strasburg is to the 27th March. The rebel forces rallied and occupy a strong position near Strasburg. Another fight is imminent.

Advices received from Fortress Monroe are quite conclusive that the Merrimac is out of the dry dock and prepared to run out when she can do so. The Monitor is on hand.

Big Bethel is occupied by the Federals. 1,500 rebels fled on our approach.

The rebel force is concentrating at Corinth, Miss.—reported 70,000 strong. Beauregard is commanding.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.

"Island No. 10," in the Mississippi river, (in the New Madrid Band, where the boundary line of Kentucky and Tennessee strikes the river) to which the Confederate forces fled after evacuating Columbus, was still holding out on Thursday, the 27th, against the bombardment of Foote's gunboats. Ten days the shot and shell have been pouring into their encampments on the shore and their batteries on the Island. The position was an exceedingly strong one for defence, and the defenders fight because there is nothing else for them to do, unless they surrender. Flee they cannot. Foote holds the river above, Pope commands it below, and from the tenor of one of Gen. Halleck's despatches, we presume that our forces cut off their retreat to the eastward.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.

The appearance of the Iron-clad Merrimac is hourly looked for.

CAIRO, March 29.

There is nothing important from the Tennessee river. An arrival from Memphis to-day reports general despondency, and but little confidence is felt even in the large force concentrating at Corinth.

European Intelligence.

PORTLAND, March 19.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon brings dates from Liverpool to March 6th.

The importance of the Federal victory at Fort Donelson was generally recognized, causing an advance in American securities and a depression in cotton. The *Times* admits the recent successes of the Federals, and their importance, and says they have been gained in countries where the allegience of the population was divided, but they have scarcely brought the Federal Government any nearer than before to a reconstruction of the Union.

The *Morning Post* hopes that the Unionists and Secessionists will look at the present state of affairs as affording grounds for a compromise of their difficulties, as the conquest of the South is beyond attainment by the North, and a complete establishment of their independence may be beyond the power of the South.

Cyrus W. Field had an interview with Earl Russell recently, in regard to the connection of Europe and America by a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. The interview is understood to have been satisfactory and encouraging. The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to have been held at London on the 13th.

Violence attended the election of a member of Parliament for Longford, Ireland. The military were called out and charged on the rioters. No lives were lost, but many persons were injured.

Sir Henry and Edward Muygridge, extensive manufacturers, have failed; liabilities, £150,000 to £200,000.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was flat, at 69 70.

The Brazil mails had reached England. Buenos Ayres was quiet. Peace was expected to be fully established by the end of February.

Lord Palmerston, in response to inquiries, said that the Government originally intended to send a much larger force to Canada than that which was despatched, and it was only in consequence of representations by the colonial authorities that the number was reduced. He believed that the promptitude, vigor and power displayed by the Government had tended greatly to a peaceful solution of the difficulties with America.

The Bermuda left Liverpool on the 1st March, with a cargo including considerable quantities of merchandise under the designation of hardware. It was believed that the cargo was destined for the Southern ports of the United States.

It was reported that Smith O'Brien had challenged Sir Robert Peel, offering to meet him in France or Belgium.

At Liverpool breadstuffs were generally firmer.

HALIFAX, March 22.

The American, from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, has arrived.

There had been an important debate on the question of the American blockade in the House of Commons. Gregory denounced in and expressed strong sympathy for the South. Foster deemed that the blockade was effectual. He stated that the list of 200 vessels handed in by Mr. Mason, as having run the blockade had dwindled down to 19; most of these had escaped in dark and stormy nights. Several members deprecated interference by England in the struggle. The Solicitor-General strongly opposed any interference with the blockade. It had been as efficient, he urged, as other blockades.

After a long discussion, Gregory's motion for the correspondence on the subject was negatived, without division.

The London *Times* has an editorial showing the present phase of the American war exhibits simply a contest for the border States. It says that the Federals will simply have succeeded in the tenth month of the war in placing themselves where they ought expected to are them at the beginning. They will stand on the frontier States which rejected their alliance at the beginning, and will be called on to commence the work of subjugation of an enormous territory, inhabited by a hostile and exasperated population.

In the case of the privateer Sumter at Gibralter, official notice has been issued that no signals are to be made communicating to one belligerent the proceedings of the other.

In France, it is reported, questions will be put in the Corps Legislatif as to the cause of recent arrests.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The Hansa, from Bremen, has arrived with dates to Wednesday, March 12th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell called attention to the inefficiency of the blockade of the Confederate ports, and moved for correspondence on the subject.

Lord Russell replied that no proof had been adduced by Lord Campbell, and recounted the efforts made by the North to make it effectual. He (Russell) considered that the want of cotton in the English market was the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He said that the renewal of the old feeling between the Northern and Southern States was impossible, and he hoped the Northern States would consent to a peaceful seperation of the States. He trusted that it would be effected within three months.

Later from Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 17.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 12th, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 6th inst.

The Spanish troops are returning from the interior. The English forces were to leave the country. The French forces were on the way to Tehuacan. Their reinforcements had not arrived. The Spanish forces had started on foot for Orisaba. Juarez, with 5000 troops, holds the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

An American citizen, bearer of despatches from the Washington Government to Minister Corwin, was murdered between Vera Cruz and Mexico

Negotiations between the Mexican Government and the Allies were commenced on the 1st of March.

Honduras dates are to the 27th. Order has been restored, Medina having been chosen temporary President.

From Havana it is stated that the Spanish bark Theresa, captured by one of the United States squadron, has been declared an illegal prize.

It appears that one of the stipulations made in the conference between Prim and Dublado was that no more troops should be landed. Under this, some Spanish troops returned to Cuba. The French reinforcements were to return without landing. The English force will return via Bermuda. Their harness and mules were sold to the French.

The Kernak arrived from Havana on the 15th, with Vera Cruz advices to the 8th.

All the British troops, save 100, have embarked for home.

Advices from Venezuela report four victories by the Government troops over the rabels.

STILL LATER.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 26th inst. has the following:

We are indebted to Mr. Allen, the Purser of the Golden Age, for the following important intelligence from Mexico, brought here to-day by that steamer:

A courier had arrived at Acapulco from the American Minister, Thomas Corwin, at the city of Mexico, stating his opinion that under the treaty of 1831, and revived by that of 1848, the American citizens residing in Mexican Territory, are in duty bound to pay the same taxes as Mexican citizens pay. The question had arisen in regard to a tax of 2 per cent. upon all capital, foreign or native, used within the Mexican Territory, having been ordered to be collected by President Juarez. The Prussian Minister, in the absence of all other Ministers, except the United States Minister, protested strongly against the payment of said tax being enforced. The English and French Admirals of the fleets in the port of Acapulco, protested against the same

Crisis Over.

The Government dare not dissolve, as they yesterday overturned the Assembly vote of a few days ago. By that means they have postponed for a brief period their demise. As a matter of course, the obnoxious Assessors are thoroughly whitewashed, and a vote of confidence in Cary and Douglas carried. The worthy members who have shown their consistency in this matter deserve the warm congratulation of the country. Lest they should not be known, we will record their names, viz.: Cary, Tolmie, Helmcken, Southgate, and Trutch—the latter the Government substitute for the honorable gentleman from Africa. This happy Pentateuch did the deed. Had the five who rejected the vote originally been in their seats there would only have been a tie; and the Chairman of supply, Mr. Burnaby, would have given the casting vote in favor of the Government side of course. But as a future election may bring the merits of the Assemblymen more prominently under public criticism, it is advisable to leave on record the names of those who voted against paying the present Assessors. They were: Ring, McDonald, and Trimble It may be satisfactory to know that these gentlemen were in their places. But we certainly think that Mr. Harris, who was in town, owes an explanation to his constituents why *he* was not in his place. The same probably may be said of Mr. Coles. The public can have but little confidence in men who preach but do not practice. Men to be reformers must show a steady light; not be revolvers. Where the real jugglery occurred in this matter, was in the re-committing of the Estimates. Had Trimble, Harris, and Coles been in their places that job would not have been done; so if the country is dissatisfied with the turn events have taken, they know exactly who left the fortress without a garrison. It is not improbable, however, that if they had been there, that the Speaker would have had the casting vote, and the Estimates would have been re committed whether or no. The absentees would however have shown sterling independence—a virtue far superior to a seat in a pet y Assembly.

A Correction.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The statement in this morning's issue that a portion of the coping of Capt. Reid's new building on Wharf street had tumbled down is incorrect. (The coping is of stone and was not laid) Two unland bricks were accidentally knocked off the wall by one of the workmen. Please make the correction, and oblige,

R. LEWIS, Architect.

VICTORIA, April 9, 1862.

NEW FRASER RIVER STEAMBOAT.—We are advised that the frame of for a stern-wheel steamer, with a carrying capacity of 250 tons, and engines sufficiently powerful to propel her without difficulty to Yale, is being constructed after an improved model at San Francisco. Messrs. Cole & Minturn are the owners, and the work is expected to be completed in thirty five days. The frame will be shipped to this harbor and put together here. The boat will be registered under the British flag, and will run from New Westminster up.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL.—A. Francis Esq., (the recently appointed U. S. Consul for this port) and family arrived on the Brother Jonathan. Yesterday afternoon a salute of seventeen guns was fired from H. M. ship Topaze.

STEAMERS FOR THIS PORT—The steamship Hermann, Capt. Haley, is up for this port and Bellingham Bay direct, to sail on the 8th (yesterday). She will take 230 mules to the latter port, and will probably bring the cemels. The Sierra Nevada was up for this port direct, on the same date. The Pacific was expected to come via Portland on the 12th.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

The Embezzlement Case.—Arrest of Aime Marchand—Proceedings in the Police Court.

THE CAPTURE.

Yesterday morning early much satisfaction was caused by the announcement that Aimé Marchand, the defaulting Assayer, had been arrested at Cowichan, and was safely lodged in prison. It appears that on Monday morning a young man named Harvey, lately from San Francisco, and a son-in-law of J. F. Robertson, the former partner of Marchand in the assaying business, and at whose house the embezzler boarded for nearly three years past, offered to disclose the place of Marchand's concealment for the sum of $500. A meeting of the creditors was held at noon, the same day, and the necessary sum subscribed by 2 o'clock, P. M., at which hour Harvey and Robertson started for Cowichan District, where the latter has a ranch, and where, as it subsequently turned out, the defaulter had taken refuge. Chief of Police Smith, had however got wind of the hiding place, and in company with police officer Tayler, had an hour's start of Harvey and Robertson, but as the latter were mounted on better horses, they reached the Saanich River at about the same time with the officers. Here a parley occurred between the two parties, and it was finally agreed, upon the suggestion of Robertson, that Harvey and himself should be permitted to proceed to the house (which was about four miles distant from the river) first, and secure the offender, and that the officers should follow at their leisure and take him into custody. For the services thus rendered, the former were to receive one-half of the reward offered. Robertson and Harvey, closely followed by officer Taylor proceeded to the house, where Marchand, pale and trembling—his eyes swollen from weeping, and his whole appearance one of deep dejection, was found. He made no effort to escape—indeed he seemed weak and scarcely able to stand, and his nearly helpless condition awakened much sympathy in the minds of his captors. In company with Mr. Smith he started for town about five o'clock yesterday morning, reaching here shortly after daylight, and was immediately conducted to a cell and locked up. On the way in he wept freely several times, and declared that he alone was not to blame. He asked what the people and papers said about him, and occasionally expressed himself as fearful of being lynched by those whom he had swindled.

HIS APPEARANCE IN JAIL.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, we visited the wretched young man in his cell. He seemed completely unnerved, and was stretched at length on the floor, with his face buried in the folds of a blanket. When first accosted, he commenced to weep and sob violently, and refused to raise his head or speak; but in a few minutes he recovered his composure sufficiently to rise to his feet and declare that he "had not got a cent." He then re-commenced weeping, and was very incoherent in his manner and replies. His appearance and state of mind excited much sympathy among the guards and fellow-prisoners.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

At 11½ o'clock the accused, with his counsel, Mr. Ring, appeared before Mr. Pemberton in the Police Court. The room was densely crowded by an audience eager to obtain a glimpse of the culprit, who, with head bowed down and evidently in a high state of trepidation, walked slowly into the room and took a seat by the side of his counsel. Mr. Dennes appeared to watch the case for the creditors of the accused. Mr. Smith, Chief of Police, applied for a remand for one day and counsel for the accused acquiescing, the case was postponed till 11 o'clock this morning. While in the Police Court the prisoner seemed deeply affected, and placing his hands before his eyes wept and sobbed bitterly. As he was being conducted from the Court room to his cell, some person called from among the spectators, "He ought to be in handcuffs." The remark apparently reached the culprit's ear, for he quickened his pace, and with his head bowed upon his breast hurried from the room.

RECOVERY OF THE GOLD BARS.

Through information received from Marchand, the Chief of Police visited Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office with a search-warrant and recovered the three gold bars embezzled from Sporborg & Goldstone. They are valued at $1326, and were sold to the Express Company on Friday last by Marchand, at the usual rate of discount, two per cent.

LONDON LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.—We are glad to note that through the exertions of the firm of Henderson & Burnaby, of this city, a line of clipper ships have been laid on in London for this place by Messrs. Henderson & Burnaby, of London. The clipper ship Lockett, J. J. Topham, commander, 1000 tons burthen (following the "Somass") is to be dispatched immediately. The fares are: First cabin, 50 guineas; second cabin, 35 guineas; steerage, 25 guineas. Emigrants are informed that though the West India steamers book through from Southampton to Victoria, yet the actual cost is £50 or £60, while a passage by the London clippers can be made for less than £30. The circular from which we get these facts look business-like, and is addressed in flaming red letters—"To intending emigrants to the Gold Fields of British Columbia." This country is evidently looking up in England.

ARRIVAL OF THE W. B. SCRANTON.—The favorite bark W. B. Scranton, Capt. Cathcart, arrived yesterday morning, in ten days from San Francisco, with 60 passengers and 450 tons of freight. The passengers, before leaving the vessel, returned thanks to Capt. Cathcart for his courteous treatment during the passage. The vessel is consigned to Pickett & Co.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.—Yesterday afternoon, a portion of the brick coping of Capt Reid's new building on Wharf street tumbled down, and one of the bricks struck the overseer of the workmen engaged in laying the gas pipes and felled him on the ground. Fortunately he was not much hurt.

THE "BROTHER JONATHAN."—This steamship brought 220 passengers yesterday, and left 400 at Portland on Sunday. She sailed for San Francisco direct at 12 o'clock last night.

☞ Geo. Vevia was arrested last night by Sergeant Blake, while selling whisky to Indians.

THURSDAY, April 10.

FAST DRIVING.—M. Munro was yesterday arraigned in the Police Court on a charge of riding at a rate faster than a walk over one of the new bridges. He offered as an excuse that he had suffered to the tune $600 by the Marchand swindles, and was chasing a young man whom he supposed knew where the runaway was concealed. Excuse considered good and accused discharged on payment of costs of summons......Wm Jackson, (colored teamster) for trotting a team of horses attached to a wagon across the long bridge, was fined 20s.

The Marchand Embezzlement Case.

Yesterday morning, at 11½ o'clock, the Police Court room was again densely crowded with citizens who had gathered to hear the preliminary examination into the charges of fraud and embezzlement preferred against Aimé Marchand. The prisoner, looking pale and careworn, took his stand outside the prisoner's dock, with his back to the spectators, and his side to the bench, and, with his face concealed in a white pocket-handkerchief, seemed to pay little or no attention to what was going on around him. Attorney General Cary appeared for the prosecution; but the prisoner was unrepresented by counsel. Mr. McCreight appeared to watch the case for Wells, Fargo & Co, and Mr. Dennes performed the same service for several of the creditors. The three gold bars, (valued at $1,326 45) assayed by the prisoner for Sporborg & Goldstone, but subsequently sold by him to Wells, Fargo & Co., were produced in Court.

Samuel Goldstone sworn.—I gave some dust last Friday to the prisoner for assaying; I gave him one lot of 19 ounces, one lot of 33 17-100ths ounces, and another lot of 32 45-100ths ounces; the receipts were signed in prisoner's presence; I was to receive the bars on Friday, and asked for them on Friday afternoon. Mr. Marchand said they were done, but that in melting they had got dirty and required cleaning; he gave me three certificates of assay—A, B, C. I saw the bars on the shelf behind the counter, and he then gave me the certificates; I did not take the bars, as he said he would clean them and bring them in a few moments. The bars produced in Court correspond with the certificates of assaying in every respect; I asked for the bars on Saturday; he promised to bring them in the morning; I asked again on Saturday afternoon; I never gave up the possession of the bars; I never gave Marchand to understand that I gave up possession of the bars; I told him I wanted them before the close of bank hours.

The prisoner declined asking the witness any questions.

Horace Smith, acting Superintendent of Police, sworn.—I have seen the bars here produced in Court at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office; Mr. Smith brought them out from some receptacle in the office and gave them to me.

The prisoner declined to put any questions to witness.

J. L. Smith sworn.—Am in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co.; the three gold bars, now in Court, I purchased from the prisoner on Friday last, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock; cannot be particular as to time; I paid Mr. Marchand the usual rate of discount, 2 per cent. on the assayed value; he made no statement to me relative to the bars; I paid him in American coin.

The prisoner again declined to ask the witness any questions, and also declined to make a statement.

The magistrate deemed the evidence sufficiently strong to justify him in sending the case for trial to the Assizes.

Mr. McCreight applied on behalf of Wells, Fargo & Co. for the custody of the gold bars, engaging to furnish bonds for their reproduction before the higher court.

The Attorney General opposed the application, and said that the bars must remain in the custody of the Court until the trial. He also said that Sporborg & Goldstone were the rightful owners of the property.

Mr. McCreight contended that the ownership was vested in the Express Company, and said that they were entitled to the custody of the property until required before the higher court.

His Honor declined to give any decision in the matter until after the trial, and so the bars remain in the custody of the Police.

The Court then adjourned until one o'clock, at which hour two charges against the prisoner for obtaining money under false pretences were heard.

The complainants were J. L. Kitrell and E. S. Hubbell, each of whom had loaned Marchand the sum of $500 on representations made by the latter that he would have $11,000 or $12,000 in gold coin when the steamer (the Brother Jonathan) arrived from San Francisco. Marchand also read to complainants what purported to be an extract from a letter from an assayer whom he called Fanchard or Fanchman, of San Francisco, which said:—"I have received your bars, but too late to remit the coin by the out-going steamer; and will send you $11 000 or $12,000 by the next steamer." On Saturday last Marchand, on being pressed for the payment of the money, took Kittrell to the office of Mr. Muir, on Langley street, for security, but seized the first opportunity to abscond through the back door, and was not seen again by the witness until brought in by the Police from Cowichan. Marchand also told witness that he had bought Robertson's assay office out, and was going to continue both; but Robertson said afterwards in the presence of Kittrell, that he had not sold to Marchand, but to the French Consul, M. Mené.

Mr. McCreight asked that a warrant to search the premises of Marchand, be issued.

The application was granted, and the further hearing of the case postponed this morning until at 10 o'clock.

DRUNK AND BELLIGERENT.—George Dillon is a "belligerent power" when intoxicated. On Tuesday night he got a little "how come you so," and sallied forth on a crusade against the colored population. He was found by one of the policemen on Yates street, while vowing that he would "kill the first negro he met." The officers fearing that he might carry his threat into execution if he chanced to meet one of his imaginary enemies, locked him up, and Mr. Pemberton yesterday fined him 5s.

THE "SCRANTON."—This bark yesterday came to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf with a stiff sou'wester at her back, at the rate of ten knots. She will commence discharging to-day.

Later from British Columbia.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Mouat, arrived from New Westminster, at 12 o'clock Wednesday with 15 passengers and a small amount of treasure. Mr. Bernard, of Barnard's Express, left Yale at noon on Monday last, and reached New Westminster on Friday at five. On the day previous the ice between Hope and Yale gave way, and by Monday morning the river was open for the passage of canoes, save at Union Bar and Strawberry Island, where the masses of ice had accumulated and blocked the channel. At Union Bar men were engaged in cutting the ice away, so that by this time the river is open for the passage of steamers. There are four portages required to be made between Hope and Harrison River, the longest is between Sea Bird and Jeffray's Bars, and does not exceed a mile in length. The others are very short. The ice is very rotten and cakes sink quickly on being detached from the main body. Steamers can now ascend half the distance from Jeffray's Bar to Hope. The river is on the rise and warm rains have prevailed. Weather warm. Barnard's Express will leave for Yale and Lytton by the Enterprise to-morrow morning. Flour at Yale has gone down to $8 a sack; salt provisions plenty; no fresh meat.

The lakes on the Douglas route are probably open, or at any rate the Lillooet and Anderson were when Loop came down two weeks since; the letter lake was open except a short distance at one end. Last week Golding started his steamer, and ran her some miles through the ice, which is very rotten. He wrote to Port Douglas that he should cross the whole lake on Sunday or Monday last. Mr. Nelson's pack train is now running from Douglas, although the snow is still troublesome. All the passengers who have hitherto gone up have left Douglas. It will probably be two weeks, however, before any goods will reach Lillooet from Douglas.

Goulding & Co. have their dam on Lillooet Lake finished, and the water in the lake has commenced rising. This will enable the steamer to run directly from the "Little Lake" to Port Pemberton, and will also save one transhipment of goods.

The following letter was received from Mr. T. B. Lewis, yesterday:

FORT YALE, April 7, 1862.

A party of men are at work cutting the ice between here and Harrison River. They have not much work to do. The river will be clear, so that steamers can reach Yale in three days from this time. There is plenty of provisions here, and all along the route from Yale to Lytton. All the miners that have come up Fraser River complain of being humbugged by the Douglas people. They were advised to carry provisions with them, and found when they arrived here that their provisions cost them more than retail prices here. The hotels are all open and doing well. Boating from Yale to Lytton will commence as soon as the first boat arrives at Yale. Come up immediately.

D OPPENHEIMER.

An Extraordinary Trial in English High Life.

William Windham, a descendent of the great Mr. Windham, came to his majority and fortune a few months since. He was the only son of a deceased father, and heir to a large estate. Before he was of age he married Agnes Willoughby, a "pretty horse breaker," as appeared in the testimony, though the designation was not explained. But that she was a pretty, fast, dashing girl, of more than equivocal reputation, was proven.

Young Windham's relations—titled and distinguished, including Gen. Windham, of Crimean reputation—sued for a commission of lunacy, and Samuel Warren, Esq., Author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and the "Diary of a Physician," was appointed to preside at the trial.

The first and principal witnesses against Windham were Mr. and Mrs. Lewellen, with whom he lodged, in St. Innis street. They testified that he was unclean in his personal habits; that when taking a bath he would come out into the passage naked; that he ate raveuously and slobberingly; that he would devour eight or nine poached eggs for breakfast; that he would raise his voice at night and imitate cats; that he was rude to the chamber maids; that he drank immoderately at lunch; that he staid out frequently all night; returning in the morning in a filthy condition; that he kept no accounts and did not know the value of money, etc., etc.

Policemen were called to prove that Mr. Windham frequented Haymarket, where he was the butt of street-walkers and the victim of sharpers.

It was proved that Mr. Windham had a passion for low company and menial occupations; that when a boy he procured the costume of a waiter and served as such at table; that when a young man he dressed himself in the uniform of a railway employe, and officiated about the stations, driving engines when allowed to do so, and traveling as conductor or guard; that he came to his lodgings looking like a stoker, and saying that he had been all night on a locomotive.

Mrs. Williams, a widow lady, said she found Mr. Windham at a watering place, and endeavored to humanize him, but that she found him almost idiotic, and incapable of conducting himself decently in society.

A tutor testified to his imbecility.

A traveling guide, or teacher, testified that he was incapable of taking care of himself or managing his affairs.

Medical men who, at different times, had attended him professionally, pronounced him of a weak mind.

It was proved that he was ungovernable in temper and cruel to animals, having shot one of his horses.

One of his first acts, on becoming of age, was to sell timber land of great value, to a sharper for less than half its value.

When it was reported that he was to marry Agnes Willoughby, some friends asked him if he knew her character. He said yes; that she had told him that she lived with a gentleman, but that she was the daughter of a clergyman, and was otherwise respectably connected: that distinguished men had married "kept women," who reformed and made good wives. On the morning of the day he was to be married, a friend remonstrating, said, "Do you know that she was with Mr. Rogers last night?" Windham replied that he knew they slept in the same house, "but nothing more."

The "happy pair" went from the church to Paris, where they soon quarrelled, the lady insisting that he should take her to "Mobile," and he insisting that it was not a proper place for a lady. Whereupon she writes letters to her "deer" paramour, which he intercepts, and not long afterwards she left him, going to Dublin, where it is supposed she had a re-union with the gentlemen whom she had given up for Mr. Windham.

On Mr. Windham's return from Paris, jeweller's bills amounting to £17,000 were presented. Some friends inquired how he came to be so largely indebted to the jewelers? He replied that the jewels were a present to his wife; that he should not have purchased such valuable jewels if he had not desired to make reparation for a wrong; that as he had wronged her, he wanted to do the handsome thing. What that wrong was will be conjectured, though the nature of it was not found out in the testimony. He said that it was all the fault of the medical men.

This, with a huge mass of similar testimony, occupied the court for four weeks. And then came the testimony for the defence. First the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Lewellyn was riddled. It was found that they were employed by General Windham to make out a case of lunacy against his nephew, by their own and other witnesses; that an attempt was made to suborn a sister and an outcast brother of Mrs. Lewellyn. Inmates of their house testified that the gormandizing, bath, unclean, and slobbering testimony, were exaggerations. Witnesses were produced who explained many of Mr Windham's eccentricities. Tutors and professors from schools and colleges testified that although not a bright boy or of strong intellect, young Windham learnt his lessons and kept up with his classmates. It was proved that he behaved himself properly in society, and that for a short time, as an officer in the militia, he conducted himself like a gentleman and an officer.

Many witnesses connected professionally with asylums, or who had large experience in cases of lunacy, were called, the balance of whose testimony told in favor of Mr. Windham, though all agreed he is a person of feeble intellect.

The propensities for railway driving and table-waiting were virtually admitted, as was the bad character of the girl he married.

A number of letters, written to his mother from school when a boy, and from college as a young man, were read. These letters showed sense and affection, and told in his favor. His mother refused to be a party in this suit against her son, though his discreditable marriage alienated her from him temporarily.

The summing up of the counsel, with the charge of Mr Warren to the jury, occupied nearly a week, only concluding yesterday. But the jury made short work of the case, for after a consultation of an hour, they returned with a verdict which informed the Court that "they found Mr. Windham of sound mind and capable of taking care of himself and his affairs."

The verdict elicited loud cheering.

The expenses incurred by young Windham in defending the suit reached $150,000.

W. H. OLIVER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Fine English French and American

Liquors,

CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES

CLARETS AND BRANDIES,

In the large and spacious Warehouse

Johnson street, opposite Wharf street

VICTORIA, V. I.

A large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand.

To Dealers purchasing in large quantities, a liberal discount will be made for cash.

Agency of 1st Premium California Wines, in packages and cases;
Agency of Old Sachem and Hostetter's Bitters;
Choice Claret Wines, in casks and cases, received direct from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond;
Choice Old French Brandies, received direct from the Agents, in bond, via San Francisco;
Choice Old Bourbon Whiskies;
.. .. Port and Sherry Wines, in casks & cases;
High Proof Jamaica Rum;
.. .. Scotch Whisky;
.. .. Brandy and Whiskies;
.. .. Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls. and tins;
Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite brands now in use;
And a general assortment of Case Liquors, Cordials Syrups, etc.

Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and towns on the Sound will meet with prompt attention.

W. H. OLIVER.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT Consumption are effectually cured by

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

MELBOURNE, PORT PHILIP.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received per Maitland the case of Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they have met with a ready sale; therefore send me now the value of ten pounds, that is, double the last sent, packed in two cases with Tins, etc., as before

The Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am sure the sale will be immense. I am not an advocate for Proprietary Medicines in the general way, but assure you that the Lozenges have done so much good in almost every case in which we have recommended them, that I believe them better adapted to this climate than anything else we have seen used.

Believe me, dear sir, yours faithfully,

DANL. R. LONG.

Mr. Thomas Keeling.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist etc., 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the world.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine

☞ Sold at Victoria, Vancouver Island, by Mr W. M. Searby, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

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LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the Wrapper, Lable, Stopper and Bottle.

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; Crosse and Blackwell, [illegible] and Merchants, London.

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A CARD

EVERY PERSON GOING TO THE CARIBOO MINES SHOULD READ.

From Fort Yale, the Depot of the Yale and Lytton Route to Quesnelle River, houses for the accommodation of the traveling public have been erected at the following named places:

From Fort Yale to		MILES.
	Spuzzame	12
thence to	Boston Bar	18
	Forest House	20
	Lytton City	20
	Nicomin	10
	Cook & Kimball's Ferry	15
	McLean's	45
	Scotties'	8
	The Mound	6
	Upper crossing of Boneparte	10
	Green Lake	12
	Bridge Creek	25
	Lake La Hache	20
	Deep Creek	12
	Williams' Lake	18
	Ten Mile Creek	10
	Round Tent	10
	Beaver Lake	20
	Little Lake	16
	Quesnelle City	7

At all the above places good accommodations for both man and beast can be found. The superiority of the Yale and Lytton route to Quesnelle River, in connection with the public houses along the road, is inducement sufficient to direct all travelers who consider time, safety and accommodations of any importance.

The Yale and Lytton Route is the ONLY CHEAP AND SAFE ROUTE TO THE CARIBOO MINES.

fe21 2mw

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & CO. GUARANTEE their matches will light in any climate, even if dipped in water. Customers, therefore when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London

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A. T. CLARK & CO.,

East India, Shipping, and General Forwarding Agents,

27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

And Dock Chambers, Southampton.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE, PARCELS, and Merchandize received and forwarded to all parts of the world.

Parties coming from India will save themselves time and trouble if they advise A. T. C & Co. by the previous Mail, in which case, a clerk will meet them on board, and see to the landing of Baggage, and clearing it at the Custom House.

ja14 1yw.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

The high repute and extensive sale of Messrs. Perry's Medicines having induced many unprincipled individuals to foist upon the public illicit and spurious compositions of their own preparation, Messrs. Perry beg to inform persons purchasing their medicines, that none are genuine unless the underneath signature of R. & L. PERRY & Co. is affixed on the outside of each wrapper of the CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM and DETERSIVE ESSENCE, and their name, address, and also that of the medicine, is blown on the bottle, to imitate which is felony; and, in addition, all Messrs. Perry's medicines sold in Australia, India, China, and all other parts of the world, will be protected by a patent capsule affixed to each bottle, bearing their name and address in full; and every packet and bottle must be accompanied by a copy of the pamphlet, entitled "Extracts from the 'Silent Friend,'" which is included in the price charged for the medicine.

R & L Perry & Co

SURGEONS.

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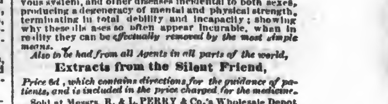

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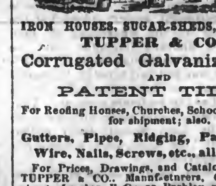

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